Fit to be bound with Dr. JAMES's Essay on [illegible]

THE Affidavits *and* Proceedings OF WALTER BAKER, *Administrator* to the late *Baron SCHWANBERG*, UPON His PETITION presented to the KING in *Council*, To vacate the PATENT obtained by Dr. *Robert James* for *SCHWANBERG*'s POWDER, for Curing Acute and Inflammatory FEVERS, *&c. and also his* AURUM HORIZONTALE PILL, For Curing and Relieving CHRONIC CASES, Both INVENTED and PUBLISHED many Years before the said Dr. *James* obtained the said LETTERS PATENT: With a COPY of the REPORT, Upon the HEARING before the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL, the Sixth of *December*, 1752: ALSO The MASKED SPECIFICATION of Dr. *Robert James*, Inrolled in CHANCERY; AND A TRUE COPY of His EXTRAORDINARY AFFIDAVIT, Sworn the same Day of the Hearing; Now lying in the OFFICE of His MAJESTY's most Honble PRIVY COUNCIL: FOR WHICH

A Bill of Indictment for PERJURY has been Preferred, and Found against the said Dr. *Robert James*, at a Quarter Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, at *Hicks's-Hall*, in *Feb.* 1753, but since removed by *Certiorari* into the Court of *King's-Bench*, at *Westminster*, where it is now depending to be tried, assoon as the said Original Affidavit can be procured out of the said Office.

LONDON: Printed, and there published for PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, and APOTHECARIES, and all OTHERS whom it may concern, 1754. (Price One Shilling.)

W. Musgrave.

ADDRESS to the PUBLIC.

AS the PUBLIC in general may be intereſted in the following extraordinary Proceedings, I think it a Duty incumbent upon me, to communicate to them the TRUTH, and nothing but the TRUTH; in order to vindicate the Aſhes of, perhaps, as great a Man, as ever graced and ſerved this Iſland for Centuries paſt: And that the *Public* may no longer be DECEIVED, and, without Reaſon, prejudiced againſt theſe MOST VALUABLE MEDICINES, it is no more than expedient, that we ſhould give ſome Account, not only of the INVENTOR, but alſo of the *Right* the PROPRIETOR has to BOTH the MEDICINES, and the Opportunities he had of learning how to PREPARE and ADMINISTER them for ſeveral Years, in Conſequence of an intimate Acquaintance that ſubſiſted between them, till the Time of the Inventor's Death.

As for the INVENTOR then, he was no leſs a Man than the ingenious and truly learned Baron SCHWANBERG, who, at his firſt Appearance on the *Stage of Life*, ſurpriſed Mankind with his uncommon Judgment, and was, in *Germany*, univerſally accounted, what in *England* we call, a *Firſt-rate Genius*. As the Generality of my Countrymen, however, have a natural Diſlike to Foreign Genealogy, we ſhall, inſtead of tracing his lineal Deſcent from one of the nobleſt Families in *Germany*, content ourſelves with giving a brief, tho' impartial Account, of his moral Diſpoſitions, and acquired Learning; ſince the former evince him a Man of the ſtricteſt Virtue and Integrity; and the latter proves, not only the Extent of his Genius, but alſo his indefatigable

Induſtry, and incomparable Advances in abſtruſe Chymiſtry. As for his moral Diſpoſitions, the moſt rigid and devout *Caſuiſt* could only have found Fault with one of them, which was *Credulity*; a Vice in moſt other Men, but in him, only a *conſtitutional Imperfection*, which never exerted itſelf, except to the Prejudice of himſelf and Family; for though he let no *Phenomenon* in Nature eſcape, without exploring its Properties, and inveſtigating its Cauſes according to the ſtricteſt Principles of *modern Philoſophy*; yet, if an *artful* or *deſigning Man* happened to ply him with ſpecious Promiſes, and unbounded Aſſurances of Friendſhip and Honeſty, he forthwith fell, in ſome Reſpect or other, a Victim to the Chicanery and Baſeneſs of his *ſuppoſed* worthy Acquaintance.

This Gentleman, whoſe Integrity was equal to his Learning, both of which were as great as ever concurred to adorn a human Mind, never, wilfully, broke his Word, and ſpared no Pains to inſtruct me in making, and in ſafely adminiſtring, thoſe invaluable Medicines, which he had the great Happineſs to be the *Inventor* of, and which I did, with Succeſs, for ſeveral Years, in the Life-time of this worthy and ingenious Man; for he appeared at a Time when Chymiſtry ſo much engroſſed the Study of the *German* Nobility, that the Man who was not an *expert Chymiſt* was not thought to have had the Advantages of a *liberal Education*, and conſequently could not have free Acceſs into the moſt polite Company and Converſation. This Circumſtance raiſed his natural Emulation, and ſoon enabled him to excel his Cotemporaries in that great Science, the Advantages of which are now ſufficiently known to Mankind.

How, and in what Manner, Dr. *James* came acquainted with the Baron, we refer the Reader to Captain *Morke*'s Affidavit, Page 71.

In the Year 1741, Dr. *James* gave an Annuity Bond, Penalty £800, to *Mary Schwanberg* the elder, and

and *Mary Schwanberg* the younger, to ſecure the Payment of £16 *per Annum*, at four quarterly and equal Payments, ſo long as they both ſhould live; and the Perſon, who drew the Bond, ſays it was given to them, on Condition that the ſaid Baron *Schwanberg* ſhould communicate to Dr. *James* ſome Secrets in Medicine; and in 1742, Dr. *James* gave another Bond, which ſee Page 9, Penalty £1000, to ſecure the Payment of one-third Part of all the Profits, ariſing from the Cures and Sale of the PILL, named AURUM HORIZONTALE, [Remark. *One Grain of which, put up in a proper Vehicle, makes the* PILL, *and is a full Doſe.*] or from any OTHER Medicine the ſaid *Schwanberg* ſhould communicate to him the ſaid *James*.

Notwithſtanding what Dr. *James* has ſworn about the BARON's aſſuming that Title, and that he tranſlated for him ſeveral Paſſages out of *German* Writers for his Bread, in order NOW to depreciate and undervalue his INSTRUCTOR, I *know* to the contrary; and the *Reader*, from Dr. *James*'s own Words, hereafter will be inclinable to believe the ſame: For, under the Article CALCULUS in the *Medicinal Dictionary*, wrote by Dr. *James*, are the following Words regarding that ſo well-known DISSOLVENT for the Stone, &c. inſignized by me the LIQUID-SHELL, *viz.* " Mr. *Schwanberg*, a *German* Gentle-" man, *extremely well verſed* in the MOST ABSTRUSE " OPERATIONS OF CHYMISTRY, has a Method " of melting, by the Help of a Flux, calcined Oyſter-" ſhells, ſo as make them run like Wax, and to ad-" mit of being caſt into Cakes, which diſſolve *per* " *Deliquium* into a Fluid, &c." and which the Doctor declares, " He has frequently KNOWN to afford great " Relief in nephritic Diſorders."

But how different a Character has the Doctor given him in his *Treatiſe on the Gout and Rheumatiſm*, &c. publiſh'd by *T. Oſborn* of *Grays-Inn* in 1745, about a Twelvemonth after the BARON's Deceaſe? In which

Treatiſe, Page 62, the Doctor ſays, "Some Years ago "there was a PERSON in Town, utterly ignorant "of *Phyſic*," [Remark. *But not unacquainted with* PHYSICS, *as the Doctor acknowledges above; and wiſe enough to inſtruct him in making the* FEVER POWDER, *for which he has illegally obtained Letters Patent. This really may be depended upon; and the Doctor's Bond, notwithſtanding all his Craft, proves that the Baron communicated to him the* AURUM HORIZONTALE PILL, *for curing or relieving the Gout, Scurvy, fixed Rheumatiſms, and other chronical Diſtempers.*] "who made it his Employment to "cure Rheumatiſms among the ordinary People, [Remark. *Who have as much Right to be relieved as the extraordinary People.*] "and thereby acquired "a *tolerable* Subſiſtence." [Remark. *Here the Doctor ſays he got a tolerable Subſiſtence by curing Rheumatiſms, &c. but in his Affidavit, Page* 93, *he ſwears, he got his Bread by tranſlating* High Dutch *for his Medicinal Dictionary.*] "This MAN affirmed with "great Confidence," [Remark. *Confidence might be infinitely more juſtly applied to the Doctor.*] "that the "*Gout* was always to be *relieved*, and generally to "be cured by a ſteady Perſeverance in the Uſe of a "Medicine, the Preparation of which he concealed, "but which I *knew* to be mercurial from many Cir- "cumſtances; particularly becauſe [Remark. *The* BARON *taught him the Proceſs, as the* BOND *ſufficiently proves.*] "when it had been given at Random, and "without Judgment, as it generally was, it frequently "excited a ſort of Salivation, which, though ſlight, "was ſufficient to diſcover its Origin. This PERSON, "at one Time or other, took me to ſee, I believe, "more than FORTY of thoſe, who had took HIS "MEDICINE, *who all concurred in bearing Teſtimony "to the Truth of what he had aſſerted.*" [Remark. *Conſidering the* BARON's *No-Judgment, I think forty Evidences ſufficient to prove it a good Medicine.*] "But the Caſe which I beſt remember, and which

"is

" is moſt to our preſent Purpoſe, is that of one " Mr. *Davis*, formerly a conſiderable Chymiſt in " *London*; but, at that Time, a Penſioner in *Morden-* " *College*, on *Blackheath*, where I was directed, and " whither I went to find him. The Particulars of " his Caſe, ſo near as I can recollect, were as follows. " When he was about 72, he had been violently af- " flicted with the Gout for near 20 Years, by which " he was in a great Meaſure deprived of the Uſe of " his Limbs, eſpecially his Fingers, the Joints of " which were rendered immoveable by Chalk-Stones. " At that Time he began to take a MEDICINE re- " commended to him by the PERSON abovemen- " tioned, from which he found ſo much Relief, that " he was encouraged to purſue the Uſe of it ever " ſince at Intervals; the Effects of which were, " that for the laſt twelve Years (being at this Time " eighty-four) he had never felt the leaſt Symptom " of the Gout, and had in every Reſpect enjoyed a " perfect State of Health. He farther told me, that " in a very few Years the Chalk-Stones came away, " and the Knots upon the Joints gradually diſappeared; " ſo that when I ſaw him, which is now about four " Years ſince, he had the perfect Uſe of his Hands " and Feet, and no Appearance of any preternatural " Tumor.

" With Reſpect to the particular Preparation of " Mercury he took, HE would not give me the ex- " act Proceſs; [Remark. *Therefore to get it exact,* " *the Doctor gave the* BARON *the* £1000 *Bond.*] " but, I underſtood, by frequent Converſations with " HIM, that it was MADE by diſſolving Mercury " purify'd by repeated Amalgamations, and then diſ- " ſolved in Spirit of Nitre, which was drawn off to " Dryneſs by a Sand-Heat; the remaining Mercurial " Maſs was then dulcify'd by repeated Affuſions of " Water, Trituration, Calcination, and laſt of all, " by burning a ſufficient Quantity of Spirit of Wine " upon it." [Remark. *Here the Doctor declares he*

got

got the Proceſs of the PILL *by frequent Converſations with the* BARON; *and, notwithſtanding the Bond given to the* BARON, *for diſcovering it to him, in his ſingle Affidavit, made in Oppoſition to forty of mine, for reverſing the Patent he has ſo obreptitiouſly obtained, he ſwears poſitively,* " *That he never was informed by the* " *ſaid* William Schwanberg, *of his making* any other " Powder, *or of* any other Materials, *or* in any other " Manner, *than is herein before ſet forth to have been* " *communicated by him to this Deponent*; (meaning the *Antimonial Fever Powder*) for the PILL is made up with one Grain of the *Mercurial Powder*; *but the Doctor, perhaps, imagines that nobody can believe, that a* PILL *made up round and compact, and before it was put up in that Form, was ever an impalpable Powder!*] " This Gentleman lived, as I am informed, till laſt " Summer, in a very good State of Health, and then " died of old Age." [Remark. *And this Miracle performed by the Ignorant* BARON SCHWANBERG!]

In the ſame Treatiſe, Page 64, the Doctor goes on thus: " Some Years ago I went with the PERSON " I have mentioned above, to ſee one under the Ope- " ration of the Medicine HE gave him, which I " KNEW was Mercurial ONLY." [*Remark.* Here the Doctor aſſerts poſitively that the Medicine was Mercury ONLY: And yet by an Aſſignment in his beforementioned Affidavit, he ſwears as follows, *viz.* " And this Deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Medicine, " for which this Deponent obtained the ſaid Letters " Patent, is a POWDER and a PILL, and that one " *Grain* of the ſaid PILL is introduced into this De- " ponent's ſaid POWDER, in making up the Doſe " thereof, and IS, and HAS been ſo commonly *made* " *up, ſold, diſpenſed*, and *adminiſtred* by this Deponent; " by which *a Quantity of Quickſilver is introduced into* " *the ſaid Medicine, and is of great Efficacy therein.*" Such a glaring Falſhood as this, ſurely, none but Dr. *James* would be guilty of! What? Becauſe the Dr. had in a colluſive Manner obtained Letters Patent for TWO

different

different and *diſtinct* Medicines, in order to ſave the Office Fees, and impoſe upon Mankind, by a *maſked* and *diſguiſed* Specification inrolled in *Chancery*, by which Means he has not only obtained Letters Patent for the Term of fourteen Years, but has procured a Monopoly for him and his Repreſentatives for ever; for no Perſon will ever be able to make and prepare *either* of the ſaid MEDICINES by or through the Means of the ſaid Proceſs, ſet forth in ſo *ſpurious*, *falſe*, and *deceitful* a manner: Beſides, can any Gentleman of the Faculty, Chymiſt, Apothecary, or even a young *Tyro*, who has but ſerved a Twelvemonths Apprenticeſhip, be taught to believe, that a *white* POWDER compoſed of *Antimony*, and a PILL compoſed of *Mercury*, which is reddiſh, are *one* and the *ſame* Medicine? But more eſpecially, when thirty Grains of the Antimonial Powder, though preſcribed by the Doctor, is a large and full Doſe for the ſtrongeſt Conſtitution; and one Grain of the Mercurial Powder, put up in a proper Vehicle, conſtitutes the PILL another full Doſe; and both Medicines, at the ſame Time, are for different Diſtempers. Further, can any rational Man believe, that the Doctor, who compiled that voluminous Work, *The Medicinal Dictionary*, and alſo a *Diſpenſatory*, who had diſcuſſed and found out a Remedy for that *occult Poiſon* the bite of a Mad Dog, beſides his *Treatiſe on the Gout and Rheumatiſm*, and his *Diſſertation on Fevers and inflammatory Diſtempers, &c.* is ſo ignorant as not to know there was no Occaſion for him to petition the Sovereign to grant him Letters Patent for a PILL and a POWDER, when both of them together (according to the Doctor) *only* make a POWDER! Again, the Doctor in his *Treatiſe on the Gout, &c.* not ſo much as once mentions an *Antimonial Preparation*, to relieve the Gout, Rheumatiſm, or Scurvy; nor in his *Diſſertation on Fevers, &c.* does he ever mention a *Mercurial Preparation* for curing acute, inflammatory Fevers, *&c.* This may appear very

ſtrange,

ſtrange, but it is very, very true!] The Doctor then continues the laſt mentioned Caſe as follows: "This Patient was a Commander of a Merchant-"man, lately arrived from the *Weſt-Indies*; I don't "recollect that I ever heard his Name, nor do I "exactly remember more of his Habitation, than "that it was in a little dirty Street in *Wapping*, a "Place I never was at before nor ſince. He told me, "that for four or five Days he was confined to his "Bed by a terrible Fit of the Gout in both Feet; "that two Days before, he had taken a Doſe of a "Medicine, which the GENTLEMAN who ac-"companied me had given him; that a few Hours "after taking it, the Part in Pain began to ſweat "profuſely, whilſt all the other Parts of his Body "were in a gentle and agreeable Glow only; that "ever ſince his Feet had continued to ſweat ſo "profuſely, that the Napkins which had been laid "to them two Hours before I ſaw him, eight times "doubled, were wet quite through, and that the exqui-"ſite Torture he felt before, had gradually abated, in-"ſomuch that he could now walk acroſs his Chamber "without Pain, and without the Aſſiſtance of a "Stick." [*Remark.* This does not prove the BARON *utterly* ignorant of Phyſic.] *Idem, Page* 66. "I muſt "remark, for Fear of being miſunderſtood," [*Remark.* The Doctor ſeems to be extremely tenacious of his *Judgment*, and the Reader's *Miſunderſtanding*, leſt an *acute* Rheumatiſm ſhould be taken for one of the *chronical* Sort.] "that whenever I mention "Rheumatiſms in this Treatiſe, I mean thoſe of the "chronical Sort; for, in thoſe of the *acute* Kind, "I have not found *Mercury* of equal Efficacy." [*Remark.* The *Fever Powder* the Doctor recommends in *acute* Rheumatiſms, and Mercury in thoſe of the *chronical Sort*, which from his own Mouth ſufficiently evinces that the Mercurial PILL is for fixed Caſes, ſuch as Gout, Rheumatiſm, Scurvy, *&c.* and the *Antimonial Powder*, is for inflammatory and acute Fevers, and Rheumatiſms.]

As Dr. *James*, from Time to Time, ſince the Death of BARON SCHWANBERG, has made large Promiſes of what he would do, not only for me, but for the BARON's Family; and has ſo often, and ſo highly commended me for my Induſtry in preſerving them, and at the ſame Time has preſcribed and recommended the LIQUID SHELL to many who have been relieved by it, the *Admirers* and *Believers* of Dr. *James* muſt be perſuaded that his *Non-performance* muſt be owing, either to *bad Fortune*, or a *bad Heart*. Be that as it may; I cannot help taking Notice of what the Doctor attempted to do, laſt *May* was Twelvemonth, when he preſumed I was about to endeavour to vacate his illegally obtained Letters Patent. He went to Mrs. *Schwanberg*'s Couſin, to whom he very gravely related what great Reſpects he had for Mrs. *Schwanberg*, and her Daughter *Polly*, and that he would take Care of them; but that I and Mr. *Dicey* ought to give a Bond to pay Mrs. *Schwanberg* £100 *per Annum*, out of the Profits ariſing from the Sale of the Liquid Shell, Powder, *&c.* and if I would not do that, he would put her into a Shop, where ſhe might live handſomely by ſelling Medicines, and that he would give a Bond to pay Mrs. *Schwanberg* £20 *per Annum*, and take Care of her Daughter. About two or three Days after this, I called upon Mrs. *Schwanberg*'s Couſin, when ſhe related to me with ſome Warmth what the Doctor had ſaid, and then aſked me whether I would allow, or give her Couſin ſo much a Year? I told her I ſhould do no ſuch Thing, nor would I agree to allow her Couſin *Schwanberg* a ſingle Farthing; for that I was under no Obligation farther than what I had generouſly promiſed her, when the BARON lay ill, and after he was deceaſed; which was, *That ſo long as I had a Shilling in the World, neither ſhe nor her Daughter ſhould ever want it.* How well I have kept to that Promiſe is now ſufficiently known.

This cunning Scheme of the Doctor's ſeemed calculated to invalidate both Mrs. *Schwanberg*'s Evidence and

and mine; for it may be presumed, if I had *complied*, and allowed any Sum Yearly, the Doctor might then have said, and proved, I had made Use of illegal Means, to have prevented Mrs. *Schwanberg* from coming over to his Interest, as is sufficiently proved by Mrs. *Schwanberg*'s own Affidavit, in Page 22.

I well understand, that when private Services are once told, the Obligation becomes void; but there is *now* a Necessity to relate, that I was Security with Mr. *Newbery* for Dr. *James*, prior to his obtaining the Patent; and tho' I was so frequently *promised* by him, that I should never come into any Scrape about it; yet at the same Time, that Affair was shuffled and put off from Time to Time, notwithstanding I had so often reiterated to him, that I should have Judgment come into my House, if the Money was not paid; but all I said availed nothing; for Mr. *Newbery* and myself were obliged to pay the Money the Day before the Judgment was to enter; and what is still more extraordinary, notwithstanding his great Practice, great Judgment, great Learning, great Interest, and his great Income of £2000 *per Annum*, I only received £11 and 6*d*. in Driblets in one Year, and the rest was paid by Mr. *Newbery* to a Gentleman of the *Temple*, about eighteen Months ago! This I only mention, to prove to the World how delicately honest and tenacious this *pretending Discoverer* of TWO grand Medicines is to his *own* Interest.

In the Beginning of the Year 1747, I was told by Captain *John Clarke*, that Dr. *James* intended to get Letters Patent for *Schwanberg*'s Fever Powder, and for his Aurum Horizontale Pill, by the taking of which Pill the Captain said he had been cured of a fixed venereal and scorbutic Case, and declared he never met with any Medicine before to serve him so essentially. Some Time after, I saw Mr. *Newbery*, a Bookseller in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, when I told him what Captain *Clarke* had said; who replied, he

did not believe it; but I really could not believe Mr. *Newbery*, becauſe I had Intimation given me, that he was actually to be engaged with Dr. *James* in Conſequence of the Patent. Some ſhort Time after, I ſaw Mr. *Faden*, the Printer, who is frequently employed by Mr. *Newbery*, and to whom I had before told, what I believed Dr. *James* and Mr. *Newbery* were upon; and Mr. *Faden* ſeeing me much vexed ſaid, that I might make myſelf very eaſy, for Mr. *Newbery* had deſired him to tell me ſo; and that Mr. *Newbery* would not be any way concerned with Dr. *James* in the Powder, for that he was a bad Man, *&c.* However, on the 13th of *November*, the ſame Year, Letters Patent were obtained in a colluſive Manner for both the ſaid Medicines; and about the *March* following, the Powder was adverti ſed in the News-papers, as a Powder of Dr. *James*'s own Invention and Diſcovery.

Thus much I thought neceſſary to premiſe to the Public, in order to give them ſome Light into the following extraordinary Proceedings, touching Dr. *James*'s Right to a Patent for *Schwanberg*'s FEVER POWDER and his *Aurum Horizontale* PILL, for which the £1000 Bond was given; leaving it fully and wholly to their impartial Determination, to cenſure or countenance my Endeavours to vacate this illegally obtained Letters Patent for TWO *different* and *diſtinct* Medicines, which were invented by Baron *Schwanberg*, and publiſhed ſo many Years before he obtained the ſame.

The READER and *Impartial* INQUIRER will find, that there are Affidavits ſufficient to prove the PUBLICATION of the FEVER POWDER prior many Years to the Patent obtained by Dr. *James*; and alſo a ſufficient *Number* to prove, by Experiments, their exact IDENTITY; and there are others, who have taken both the Powders, which prove their ſimilar Operations and Effects: But the Doctor, either thro' Deſign or otherwiſe, has ſet forth in his MASKED Specification, in-

rolled in Chancery, that "It is impoſſible for any "one that does not ſee, or attend to the Proceſs, "to ſpecify the preciſe Doſe, becauſe the MEDICINES [*Remark.* Here the Doctor ſpeaks plurally.] "will be "ſtronger or weaker, according as the Proceſs is "conducted; in general thirty Grains of the AN-"TIMONIAL POWDER, and one Grain of the "MERCURIAL POWDER, IS [*Remark:* Here, becauſe the Doctor has ſubſtituted the Particle IS for ARE, the *Aurum Horizontale Pill*, which is red, and the *Antimonial Fever Powder*, which is white, muſt be *one* and the *ſame* Medicine, though *one* Grain of the Mercurial Powder made up in a PILL is a full Doſe, and given only in chronic Caſes; and thirty Grains of the Antimonial Fever Powder is another full and large Doſe, and only given in acute Fevers and inflammatory Diſtempers, ſee *Specification*, Page 91.] "a moderate Doſe; though ſome-"times more, ſometimes leſs is required."

What may appear of an *extraordinary Nature* to one, may appear extremely *eaſy* and *obvious* to another; but to me it ſeems amazing, that upwards of forty Affidavits were filed in *Chancery* for many Months, that Dr. *James* might have Copies thereof, in order to vindicate his Right to the Patent, and to contradict any Aſſignments therein contained; and that the Doctor ſhould not file *one*, but only ſwear his Affidavit the very Day of Hearing, which then I had never ſeen, and only three, out of the many againſt his Right to the Patent, read; yet ſo it turned out, that the REPORT, now before his MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL is againſt me, becauſe in my *Petition* to the KING in COUNCIL I only ſet forth (by Advice) to have the Patent regarding the Fever Powder vacated; on a Conviction I could well *prove* and *demonſtrate* the *Identity* of the FEVER POWDER, it being a Medicine in a *fixed State*, and will not fly off in the moſt intenſe Heat; whereas the AURUM HORIZONTALE PILL being prepared

from

from crude Mercury, and as all Mercurial Preparations are well known to be volatile, and fly off in a leſs Degree of Heat, I could only prove it to be a Mercurial Medicine, and that the BARON had often told me and others he had communicated to Dr. *James* the Method and Manner of preparing it, which Dr. *James* never yet once denied to me, and which the £1000 Bond is ſufficient alone to prove; but as I did not ſet forth the AURUM HORIZONTALE PILL, as well as the FEVER POWDER, in my *Petition*, Dr. *James*'s SINGLE Affidavit prevailed againſt the MANY following; which are humbly laid before the PUBLIC, for their *impartial* Determination, by their moſt aggrieved humble Servant,

WALTER BAKER.

April 10, 1753.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

The humble Petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, Chymiſt,

Sheweth,

THAT William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a very ingenious chymiſt, in his life time, in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty four, with great labour and expence found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, which was, and is, an immediate cure for almoſt all kinds of fevers; the ſaid Schwanberg diſpenſed the ſaid medicine to divers of your majeſty's ſubjects, with very great ſucceſs, from thence, until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four; and your petitioner being extremely intimate with the ſaid Schwanberg, from the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the ſaid Schwanberg, during that time, taught and inſtructed your petitioner how to make and prepare the ſame.

That doctor Robert James, a phyſician, now of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, having adminiſtred the ſaid medicine to great numbers of his patients, by the ſeveral names of *The Powder*, *The Antimonial Powder*, *The Baron's Powder*, *The Univerſal Powder*, or *Schwanberg's Univerſal Fever Powder*, the ſaid doctor James, by ſome means or other, ſome little time before the ſaid Schwanberg's death, became acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the ſame.

That the ſaid Schwanberg dying inteſtate, in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, your petitioner, ſoon afterwards, had letters of adminiſtration of his eſtate and effects granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and

thereby became intitled to the benefit of the ſaid ſecret, in making and preparing of the ſaid medicine, and to the profits and advantages thereof.

That the ſaid doctor James uſurping and taking upon himſelf the ſole ſecret of preparing and making the ſaid medicine, and that the ſame was a new medicine, found out by him, under that pretence made application to your majeſty for a patent, for the ſole making and vending the ſame for the term of fourteen years, and on that application your majeſty, by letters patent bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty firſt year of your reign, granted, to the ſaid doctor Robert James, the ſole power and privilege of making, vending, and ſelling the ſaid powder, deſcribed in the ſaid letters patent, by the name and deſcription of *a powder invented by the ſaid Robert James, which, in a few hours, and with a very few doſes, moſt effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, * ſcurvy, and other chronical diſtempers, in a ſafe, effectual, and agreeable manner*, for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the ſaid letters patent.

That your petitioner is able to prove, with the greateſt and cleareſt certainty and demonſtration, that the powder, mention'd in the ſaid letters patent, is the very ſame identical medicine that was ſo found out, made and prepared by the ſaid Schwanberg, and no other; and that the ſame was not invented or found out by the ſaid doctor James.

That by means of the ſaid patent, your petitioner, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſame, has been, and ſtill is, reſtrain'd from vending or ſelling of the aforeſaid medicine, without being expoſed and made liable to continual ſuits at law; and likewiſe your majeſty's ſubjects are, by the ſaid doctor James's having obtain'd the ſaid letters patent, taught to believe

* The Fever Powder has not the efficacy to cure the gout, ſcurvy, or other chronical diſtempers; but the Pill has.

lieve that the ſaid powder, prepared by the ſaid doctor James, and that prepared by your petitioner, are different medicines; or elſe, that your petitioner cannot ſupply them therewith; whereby your petitioner has, in a great meaſure, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſaid letters patent, loſt the benefit and advantage of the ſaid medicine.

That in the ſaid letters patent there is a proviſo, that in caſe it ſhould be made appear to your majeſty, or any ſix or more of your privy council, during the ſaid term, that the ſaid grant was contrary to law, or prejudicial, or inconvenient to your majeſty's ſubjects in general; or that the ſaid invention was not a new invention, as to the public uſe and exerciſe thereof; or not invented and found out by the ſaid Robert James; that then upon ſignification or declaration thereof, to be made by your majeſty, under your ſignet, or privy ſeal, or by the lords, or others of your majeſty's privy council, or any ſix or more of them, under their hands, the ſaid letters patent ſhould forthwith ceaſe, determine, and be utterly void.

Your petitioner therefore moſt humbly prays your majeſty to take his caſe into conſideration, and that the ſaid letters patent, ſo obtain'd by the ſaid doctor Robert James, may be vacated, purſuant to the power reſerved to your majeſty for that purpoſe.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, *&c.* *Walter Baker.*

The two following Affidavits were deliver'd with the Petition.

WALTER BAKER, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymiſt, maketh oath and ſaith, that William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a very ingenious chymiſt, in his life time, in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty four, found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, which being an antimonial powder, prepared with crude antimony, and

other meterials, and which has been found, by experience, to be an immediate cure for almoſt all kinds of fevers; and the ſaid Schwanberg diſpenſed the ſaid medicine to divers of his majeſty's ſubjects, with very great ſucceſs, from thence, until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four; and this deponent being extremely intimate with the ſaid Schwanberg, from the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the ſaid Schwanberg, during that time, taught and inſtructed this deponent how to make and prepare the ſame; and this deponent ſaith, that doctor Robert James, a phyſician, now of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, having adminiſtred the ſaid medicine to great numbers of his patients, by the ſeveral names of *The Powder*, *The Antimonial Powder*, *The Baron's Powder*, *The Univerſal Powder*, or *Schwanberg's Univerſal Fever Powder*, the ſaid doctor James, by ſome means or other, ſome little time before the ſaid Schwanberg's death, became, as this deponent believes, acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the ſame; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Schwanberg dying inteſtate, in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, this deponent, ſoon afterwards, had letters of adminiſtration of his eſtate and effects granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and thereby, as this deponent apprehends, became intitled to the benefit of the ſaid ſecret, in making and preparing of the ſaid medicine, and the profits and advantages thereof; and ſaith, that the ſaid doctor James uſurping and taking upon himſelf the ſole ſecret of preparing and making of the ſaid medicine, and that the ſame was a new medicine found out by him, under that pretence made application to his majeſty for a patent, for the ſole making and vending of the ſame for the term of fourteen years, and on that application his majeſty, by letters patent, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day

of

of November, in the twenty firſt year of his reign, granted to the ſaid doctor Robert James, the ſole power and privilege of making, vending, and ſelling the ſaid powder, deſcribed in the ſaid letters patent by the name and deſcription of *A Powder invented by the ſaid Robert James, which in a few hours, and with a very few doſes, moſt effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, ſcurvy, and other chronical diſtempers, in a ſafe, effectual, and agreeable manner*, for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the ſaid letters patent; and this deponent further ſaith, that he this deponent verily believes, and does not in the leaſt doubt but that he is able to prove, with the greateſt and cleareſt certainty and demonſtration, that the powder mention'd in the ſaid letters patent is the very ſame identical medicine, that was ſo found out, made and prepared by the ſaid Schwanberg, and no other, and that the ſame was not invented, or found out, by the ſaid doctor James; and this deponent ſaith, that by means of the ſaid patent this deponent, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſame, has been, and ſtill is, as he is adviſed and believes, reſtrain'd from vending or ſelling of the aforeſaid medicine, without being expoſed and made liable to continual ſuits at law; and likewiſe, his majeſty's ſubjects, as this deponent has been inform'd, and verily believes, and doubts not but to fully prove, are, by the ſaid doctor James's having obtain'd the ſaid letters patent, taught to believe, that the ſaid powder, prepared by the ſaid doctor James, and that prepared by this deponent, are different medicines, or elſe that this deponent cannot ſupply them therewith, whereby this deponent has, in a great meaſure, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſaid letters patent, as he conceives, and believes, loſt the benefit and advantage of the ſaid medicine; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſaid letters patent there is a proviſo, that in caſe it ſhould be made appear to his majeſty, or any ſix or more of his

privy council, during the ſaid term, that the ſaid grant was contrary to law, or prejudicial, or inconvenient to his majeſty's ſubjects in general, or that the ſaid invention was not a new invention, as to the public uſe and exerciſe thereof, or not invented and found out by the ſaid Robert James, that then, upon ſignification or declaration thereof, to be made by his majeſty, under his ſignet or privy ſeal, or by the lords, or others of his majeſty's privy council, or any ſix or more of them, under their hands, the ſaid letters patent ſhould forthwith ceaſe, determine, and be utterly void. *Walter Baker.*

Sworn December 21, 1751, *at the Public-Office, before* S. Burroughs.

MARY SCHWANBERG, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty ſix, and from thence until October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted with William Schwanberg, gentleman, who before and all that time ſtudied chymiſtry in the abſtruſe way, and during all that time prepared *An Antimonial Fever Powder*, compoſed of crude antimony, and other materials, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual and inflammatory fevers, and rheumatiſms, and which ſaid powder this deponent was taught to prepare, by the ſaid Schwanberg, for ſeveral years, to the time of his death, in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four; and that the ſaid Schwanberg, during his life, from time to time, did ſell, publiſh, and adminiſter the ſame to a vaſt many of his majeſty's ſubjects, in the before mention'd caſes, with great ſucceſs; and this deponent further ſaith, that in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, doctor Robert James, now of Craig's Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, applied to the ſaid William Schwanberg, for him to diſcover to the

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ſaid James, the ſecret method and manner of preparing and making the ſame fever powder, and the ſaid Schwanberg being always a very communicative man among his friends, did ſoon after, to this deponent's knowledge, inſtruct him in the method of preparing thereof; and ſaith, that the fever powder, that the ſaid James now ſells and publiſhes, and for which ſaid fever powder the ſaid James, in November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, obtain'd his majeſty's royal letters patent, for the ſole making and vending the ſame, for the term of fourteen years, is the ſame ſort of powder as ſo uſed to be prepared by the ſaid Schwanberg; and this deponent can the better depoſe the ſame, becauſe ſhe was uſed to prepare the ſaid powder for the ſaid Schwanberg for many years next preceeding his death; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Schwanberg, in his life time, communicated the ſaid manner and method of preparing and making the ſaid antimonial powder, to Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, the now adminiſtrator of the ſaid Schwanberg's eſtate and effects; and the ſaid Baker did for ſeveral years, in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, and hath, ever ſince the death of the ſaid Schwanberg, publickly ſold the ſame to many of his majeſty's ſubjects, in this deponent's preſence, ſhe, this deponent, having lived in the ſame houſe with the ſaid Baker, not only in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, but alſo ever ſince his death, and frequently aſſiſted the ſaid Baker in preparing the ſaid powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe, being divers times in converſation with the ſaid James, at his houſe in Craig's-Court, in the months of March, April, May, and June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, the ſaid James did at all thoſe times admit the identity of the ſaid powder, and that the ſame had brought him into great practice; and that he would ſettle twenty pounds a year upon this deponent, and put her in a way, whereby this deponent ſhould get a

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thouſand pounds; that if ſhe could think of any thing better, he would agree to it; and then deſired this deponent not to make any affidavit relating to the ſaid fever powder; but that if this deponent ſhould make an affidavit, that then this deponent was not to expect any future favour from him the ſaid James, but that ſhe muſt entirely rely upon the courteſy of the ſaid Walter Baker for her future ſubſiſtence.

Mary Schwanberg.

Sworn December 21, 1751, *at the Public Office, before* S. Burroughs.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1752.
By a Committee of the Lords of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

HIS majeſty having been pleaſed by his order in council of the fourteenth of laſt month, to refer unto this committee the humble petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymiſt, humbly praying that his majeſty's letters patent, lately granted to doctor Robert James, phyſician, for the ſole power and privilege of making, vending, and ſelling, for the term of fourteen years, a powder invented by him, for the cure of acute fevers, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and inflammations, and for relieving the gout, ſcurvy, and other chronical diſtempers, may be vacated, purſuant to the power, reſerved to his majeſty, in the ſaid letters patent, for that purpoſe, in regard the ſaid powder was not invented by the ſaid doctor James, the ſame having been found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg; the lords of the committee, this day, took the ſame into their conſideration, and are hereby pleaſed to refer the ſaid petition (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to his majeſty's attorney and ſolicitor general, to examine into the ſame, and to report a ſtate of the caſe to this committee, together with their opinion, what may be proper to be done thereupon.

W. Sharpe.

Dr. James's Bond to Baron Schwanberg.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that I Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing Croſs, in the county of Middleſex, doctor in phyſic, am held and firmly bound to William Schwanberg, of Exeter ſtreet, in the Strand, in the ſaid county of Middleſex, gent. in one thouſand pounds of good and lawful money of Great-Britain, to be well and truly paid to the ſaid William Schwanberg, his certain attorney, executors, or adminiſtrators, for which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myſelf, my heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, firmly by theſe preſents, ſeal'd with my ſeal, dated the fifteenth day of June, in the ſixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great-Britain, *&c.* and in the year of our Lord 1742.*

Whereas the above named William Schwanberg hath agreed and promiſed to diſcover, make known, and fully inſtruct the above bound Robert James, in the art of compoſing, mixing, framing, making, and preparing a chymical preparation for a medicine, call'd *The Aurum Horizontale*, in as perfect and true manner, as he, the ſaid William Schwanberg, now is maſter of preparing and making the ſame. Now the condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above-bound Robert James, after receiving ſuch inſtructions as aforeſaid, ſhall well and truly account, to the ſaid William Schwanberg, for one third of the profits ariſing from the adminiſtring of the ſaid medicine, call'd *The Aurum Horizontale*, or any other medicine communicated, by the ſame William Schwanberg, to any patient or patients of him the ſaid Robert James, or to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, upon the requeſt of the ſaid William Schwanberg, to be made to the ſaid Robert James, at any time or times within one week after demand or notice in writing, to be left at the dwelling

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* Dr. James gave another bond, dated Dec. 4, 1741, to Mary Schwanberg, to ſecure the payment of ſixteen pounds *per Annum*, during the life of her and the child.

ing houſe of the ſaid Robert James for that purpoſe; and alſo, that if the above-bound Robert James ſhall at any time or times hereafter ſell, or diſcover to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, the art of makeing the preparation aforeſaid, he the ſaid Robert James ſhall within one week, after demand, or notice, as aforeſaid, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid William Schwanberg, one moiety or half part of all ſuch ſum and ſums of money, as he the ſaid Robert James ſhall receive by ſuch ſelling and diſcovering the ſame. And laſtly, that the ſaid Robert James ſhall not, at any time or times hereafter, ſell or diſcover to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, the art of making the preparation aforeſaid, without the conſent of the ſaid William Schwanberg, in writing firſt had and obtain'd. Then this obligation to be void, or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

R. James.

Seal'd and deliver'd in the preſence of
Thomas Marſhall,
John Maitland.

I do hereby acknowlege and declare, that the full diſcovery and art of making and compoſing *the aurum horizontale*, or *the mercurial pill*, had now been made to me, and that I am fully maſter thereof, by the inſtruction of the ſaid William Schwanberg. *

Copy of Letters ſent to W. Baker, from Doctor James.

Dear Sir, Saturday 4 o'clock.

ABOUT 8 o'clock I ſhall call at the Sun, and ſhall be glad of your company.

Receiv'd Dec. 5, 1747. *Yours, R. James.*

SIR,

I Found the patient I went to worſe than I expected, which kept me an hour; but I came back the moment I could leave her; to-morrow, at ſeven, I will call at the Sun, and ſhall be glad to ſee you.

Receiv'd Dec. 8, 1747. *Yours, R. James.*

Teſt' *M. Hodgſon, Wedn. evening, ſaw this letter dated.*

* This paragraph is wrote at the bottom of the bond, in Schwanberg's own hand writing.

Mr. Baker,

PRAY ſend a bottle of the ſhell for Mr. Cox, for which the bearer will pay you; I would adviſe you, for your own ſake, to be cautious of any engagements till you ſee . *Yours, R. James.*

Receiv'd Dec. 8, 1747.

Teſt' *M. Hodgſon ſaw this dated Wedneſday evening following.*

Mr. Baker,

IF you will come to Mr. Cox's, at the Lebec's Head, Chandos-Street, any time before ten, and ſend for me, Mr. Cox knows where I am, and will diſpatch his porter for *Yours, R. J.*

Received December 9, 1747.

ſaw this open'd, and dated the ſame Wedn. evening.
M. Hodgſon.

Mr. Baker,

I Have been employ'd for ſix weeks in ſoliciting Mr. Satchwell, for money to pay off the affairs you are engaged in, and had hopes of ſucceeding; but laſt week, it ſeems, he was told ſomething you ſaid about me to Mr. Kerfoot, which has retarded or perhaps put a ſtop to it. If what you ſaid to Mr. Kerfoot would do you any ſervice, you was certainly right; but, if it could only anſwer the end of diſtreſſing you and me, you was wrong. I cannot call on Mr. Bunting till I have Mr. Satchwell's anſwer, which may be to day; and as to Mr. Peers, I have a hundred times ſent by captain Clarke and others, to deſire I might ſee you, in order to go with you to him. I ſhall do all I can, but more is impoſſible. *Yours, R. James.*

W. Baker's *ſecond Affidavit, read before the Attorney and Solicitor General.*

WALTER BAKER, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymiſt, maketh oath and ſaith, that William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg,

berg, a very ingenious chymiſt, in his life time, in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty four, as this deponent was inform'd by the ſaid Schwanberg, and which this deponent verily believes to be true, found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, prepared with crude antimony, and other materials, which has been found by experience to be an immediate cure for almoſt all kinds of fevers; and the ſaid Schwanberg diſpenſed the ſaid medicine to divers of his majeſty's ſubjects, with very great ſucceſs, from thence until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four; and this deponent being extremely intimate with the ſaid Schwanberg, from the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the ſaid Schwanberg during that time taught and inſtructed this deponent, how to make and prepare the ſame; and this deponent ſaith, that doctor Robert James, a phyſician, now of Craig's-court, Charing Croſs, having adminiſtred the ſaid medicine to great numbers of his patients by the ſeveral names of *The Powder*, *The Antimonial Powder*, *The Baron's Powder*, *The Univerſal Powder*, or *Schwanberg's Univerſal Fever Powder*, the ſaid doctor James, by ſome means or other, ſome little time before the ſaid Schwanberg's death, became acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the ſame; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Schwanberg dying inteſtate, in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, this deponent ſoon afterwards had letters of adminiſtration, of his eſtate and effects, granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and thereby, as this deponent apprehends, became entitled to the benefit of the ſaid ſecret, in making and preparing of the ſaid medicine, and to the profits and advantages thereof; and ſaith, that the ſaid doctor James, uſurping

ing and taking upon himſelf the ſole ſecret of preparing and making of the ſaid medicine, and that the ſame was a new medicine found out by him, under that pretence made application to his majeſty for a patent, for the ſole making and vending of the ſame, for the term of fourteen years, and on that application his majeſty by letters patent, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty-firſt year of his reign, granted to the ſaid doctor Robert James, the ſole power and privilege of making, vending and ſelling the ſaid powder, deſcribed in the ſaid letters patent by the name and deſcription of *A Powder, invented by the ſaid Robert James, which in a few hours, and with a very few doſes, moſt effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, ſcurvy, and other chronical diſtempers, in a ſafe, effectual, and agreeable manner*, for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the ſaid letters patent; and this deponent further ſaith, that he this deponent well knows, that the powder mention'd in the ſaid letters patent, is the very ſame identical medicine, that was ſo found out, made, and prepared by the ſaid Schwanberg, and no other, and that the ſame was not invented, or found out by the ſaid doctor James; and this deponent can the rather depoſe the ſame, for that this deponent has, at divers times, in divers ways and manners, analized as well his own as the ſaid James's powder, on purpoſe to ſhew and demonſtrate the ſame, and has always found them exactly ſimilar in all reſpects; and this deponent ſaith that by means of the ſaid patent this deponent, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſame, has been, and ſtill is, as he is adviſed and believes, reſtrain'd from vending or ſelling of the aforeſaid medicine, without being expoſed and made liable to continual ſuits at law; and likewiſe, his majeſty's ſub-

jects, as this deponent has been inform'd, and verily believes, are, by the ſaid doctor James's having obtain'd the ſaid letters patent, taught to believe, that the ſaid powder prepared by the ſaid doctor James, and that prepared by this deponent, are different medicines, or elſe, that this deponent cannot ſupply them therewith, whereby this deponent has in a great meaſure, ever ſince the obtaining of the ſaid letters patent, as he conceives and believes, loſt great part of the benefit and advantage of the ſaid medicine; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, he vended large quantities of the ſaid fever powder, to a great many of his majeſty's ſubjects, in acute and inflammatory, as well as intermittent fevers, and rheumatiſms, with great ſucceſs; and this deponent hath ever ſince the ſaid Schwanberg's death continued to ſell and adminiſter the ſaid powder, under the name of *Schwanberg's Univerſal Powder*; and this deponent further ſaith, that during his intimacy with the ſaid Schwanberg, he has frequently declared to this deponent, at ſeveral times and places, that he the ſaid Schwanberg had diſcover'd the ſecret to the ſaid James of making the ſaid medicine; and this deponent further ſaith, that about the month of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three-four, the ſaid baron Schwanberg went to France along with David Barbutt, and left this deponent to take care of his family, which then conſiſted of Mary Schwanberg, and his ſon and daughter, both infants, and the ſaid Schwanberg then told this deponent, that the ſaid doctor Robert James would ſend the ſaid Mrs. Schwanberg half a guinea, and one John Crawley, then an apothecary in Berry-Street, St. James's, another half guinea, every week, during his ſtay from England; but this deponent ſaith, that neither the ſaid James nor the ſaid Crawley perform'd what the ſaid Schwanberg ſaid they would, and therefore

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his deponent was obliged to ſupport the ſaid Schwanberg's family, during his abſence from England, which was near five months; and that in October following the ſaid Schwanberg died, leaving his family intirely unprovided for; and this deponent ſaith, that about fifteen months after the deceaſe of the ſaid Schwanberg, the ſaid James adviſed this deponent to adminiſter to the effects of the ſaid Schwanberg, as chief creditor, and that he, the ſaid James, would defray the expence, for that the ſaid James then inform'd this deponent, that the ſaid Crawley was indebted to the ſaid Schwanberg in near one hundred pounds for pills, and ſaid powder, deliver'd to ſaid Crawley, in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, and this deponent took out letters of adminiſtration to the ſaid Schwanberg's effects accordingly; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, he frequently viſited the ſaid doctor James, when the ſaid James always, and on every occaſion, acknowledged that the powder ſo made and diſpenſed by the ſaid James, as a fever powder, was the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, and no other, and that the ſaid Schwanberg had taught him how to make the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the latter end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, the ſaid James ſent this deponent a note or letter, in the hand writing of the ſaid James, to meet him about ſeven in the evening, at the Sun in Katherine-ſtreet, in the Strand, and this deponent, and the ſaid James, then and there talked about the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, when this deponent told the ſaid James, that he had juſt been inform'd that the ſaid James was about to obtain letters patent, for the ſole vending the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, when

the ſaid James declared to this deponent, that he was not, nor did intend any ſuch thing, or elſe this deponent could and would have forthwith endeavour'd to have ſtopt the ſame, having then not paſs'd the ſeveral offices, as this deponent believes; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid James, at the laſt before mention'd meeting, deſired this deponent to dine with him the next day, for that the ſaid James had ſomething to ſay to this deponent to his advantage, and deſired this deponent not to ſell the ſaid powder too cheap, nor to enter into any engagement till this deponent ſhould ſee the ſaid James again, for that the ſaid James was this deponent's friend, and would ſerve him, if this deponent would follow the ſaid James's advice; but this deponent did not go, and ſoon afterwards this deponent diſcover'd, that the ſaid James had obtain'd his majeſty's letters patent aforeſaid, for the ſole vending of the ſaid powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that on or about the ſeventh day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, this deponent went to the houſe of the ſaid Robert James, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, and then told the ſaid James, that he would publiſh to the world, by way of an advertiſement in the public news papers, that the ſaid James had baſely arrogated to himſelf the invention of the late baron Schwanberg's fever powder, to the great prejudice of this deponent, and the remains of the ſaid Schwanberg's family, and then ſhew'd the ſaid James the advertiſement; but whether the ſaid James read it throughout, this deponent cannot depoſe, but ſaith that the ſaid James look'd upon it for ſome time, as if he was reading the ſame; and then the ſaid James return'd it to this deponent, and asked him (this deponent) whether he was then any where engaged? and this deponent anſwer'd in the negative; then the ſaid James propoſed, the ſaid James and this deponent their going together, ſaying,

ſaying, he wanted to ſpeak with this deponent, and accordingly this deponent and the ſaid James went together to a place call'd Carliſle-houſe, in the pariſh of Lambeth, and in coming back again the ſaid James invited this deponent to dine with him the then next day, and ſaid, that he had ſomething to ſay to this deponent, which would be greatly to this deponent's advantage, and accordingly this deponent went the next day, and dined with the ſaid James, when the ſaid James paid this deponent a guinea, in part of twenty three pounds ten ſhillings, which the ſaid James then owed this deponent; and then the ſaid James, then in talk with this deponent, took notice to this deponent, that this deponent had been always of opinion that the powder would not do for a quack medicine, to get any thing by it; and then ſaid that he, the ſaid James, thought ſo too, but that it brought the ſaid James more and more into practice, that it would be in the ſaid James's power in a little time to do any thing, and that then he would ſerve this deponent; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid James frequently from time to time making large promiſes what he would do for this deponent, and the ſaid late Schwanberg's family, prevented this deponent for above three years from attempting the ſetting aſide the ſaid letters patent; but about March the twelfth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, finding the ſaid James's promiſes, from time to time, vague and ſpecious, this deponent then went to the ſaid James, at his ſaid houſe in Craig's-Court, and then and there told the ſaid James, that he this deponent had a propoſal to offer to the ſaid James, which was, that for the future this deponent was not to mention the name of Schwanberg, the inventor of the fever powder, but that it ſhould be called *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, on condition that this deponent was to prepare and vend the ſaid

fever powder, under the name of *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and to make uſe of the ſaid James's ſeal, and directions for taking the ſame, but that this deponent was not to have any partnerſhip or dealings with the ſaid James for the ſaid fever powder, which the ſaid James made and ſold, but that this deponent was to prepare Schwanberg's fever powder himſelf, and to make it up in the ſame manner, and uſe the ſame ſeal and directions for the taking of it, as the ſaid James uſed, and ſo the ſaid powder ſhould be ſold by both, by this deponent and the ſaid James, in the name of *James's fever powder*; to which propoſal the ſaid James agreed, and asked this deponent, why this deponent had not done that without letting the ſaid James know of it? and this deponent reply'd, that he never choſe to do any thing under handed; then the ſaid James deſired this deponent to call upon John Newbery, who ſold the ſaid James's fever powder, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's-Church-Yard, and was concern'd with the ſaid James therein, to inform him of what the ſaid James had agreed to, which this deponent within an hour afterwards accordingly did; but the ſaid Newbery ſaid, that he muſt take ſome time to conſider of it, and that he muſt write to Mr. Collins of Salisbury, before he could give this deponent an anſwer, and that he was a great deal of money out of pocket, or words to the ſame or the like effect; and this deponent further ſaith, that about a fortnight after the ſaid propoſal was made to the ſaid James, this deponent went to the ſaid James's houſe, when the ſaid James told this deponent, that he had thought of a much better method, than the propoſal this deponent had made to him, which was, that the ſaid Newbery ſhould take the diſſolvent, named *The Liquid-Shell for the gravel and ſtone*, a medicine this deponent has a patent for,

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of Cluer Dicey, in Bow-Church-Yard, who is the wholeſale vender of the ſaid liquid ſhell, and who is in certain articles of agreement, on that account, with this deponent, and that the ſaid Dicey ſhould take in lieu thereof the ſaid James's fever powder, which the ſaid James aſſured this deponent would anſwer much better to this deponent's advantage; and this deponent reply'd, that he was very well aſſured that the ſaid Dicey would not agree to come into any ſuch meaſures, for that he, the ſaid Dicey, had the powder at a much cheaper rate of this deponent, than he could poſſibly have of the ſaid Newbery, and that therefore this deponent was of opinion, that the ſaid Dicey would not agree to any ſuch thing: the ſaid James then ſaid to this deponent, Baker, don't let you and I fall out; what money do you owe Dicey? it will be in my power by and bye to let you have, or give you five hundred pounds, or words to the ſame or like effect; but this deponent, then taking no further notice of the ſaid James, has not had any converſation with the ſaid James ever ſince; and this deponent further ſaith, that at all the times this deponent has ever been in converſation with the ſaid James, during the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, and the ſaid fever powder has been talked of, the ſaid James never call'd it his fever powder, but that he always call'd it the ſaid baron's fever powder, and never pretended to this deponent, that his, the ſaid James's powder, was not the ſame identical powder, as had been ſo found out by the ſaid Schwanberg; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid fever powder, for which the ſaid doctor Robert James

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obtain'd letters patent, was not invented nor firſt publiſhed by the ſaid James, but that it is really prepared from the ſame principles and materials the ſaid baron Schwanberg prepared it from, for many years in his life time, and which medicine was publickly ſold by the ſaid Schwanberg, and by this deponent, to the ſaid Schwanberg's death, and ever ſince has been prepared and publickly ſold by this deponent and the ſaid Mary Schwanberg, to ſeveral hundreds of his majeſty's ſubjects; and this deponent abſolutely and poſitively declares, that the ſaid fever powder, which the ſaid James has obtain'd letters patent for, is made from the ſame principles and materials, and is the ſame identical medicine, that the ſaid baron Schwanberg prepared and ſold in his life time, and the ſame identical medicine, compoſed of the ſame principles and materials, which this deponent, and the ſaid Mary Schwanberg, have prepared and ſold, both before and ſince the death of the ſaid Schwanberg in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four; and therefore this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid fever powder, by him call'd James's fever powder, is not a new medicine, nor invented and firſt publiſh'd by the ſaid Robert James, but that this deponent verily believes, that the ſaid baron Schwanberg was the inventor and firſt publiſher of the ſaid fever powder, many years before the ſaid James became acquainted with the ſaid Schwanberg.

Walter Baker.

Sworn, Feb. 14, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* Thomas Lane.

M. Schwanberg's *ſecond Affidavit, read before the Attorney and Solicitor General.*

MARY SCHWANBERG, of the pariſh of St. Mary-le-ſtrand, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred

dred and thirty ſix, and from thence until October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted with William Schwanberg, gentleman, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who before, and during all that time, ſtudied chymiſtry in the abſtruſe way, and during all that time prepared an antimonial fever powder, compounded of crude antimony, and other materials, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers and rheumatiſms, and which ſaid powder this deponent was taught to prepare, by the ſaid Schwanberg, for ſeveral years, to the time of his death in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, and that the ſaid Schwanberg, during his life, from time to time, did ſell, publiſh and adminiſter the ſame to a vaſt many of his majeſty's ſubjects, in the before mention'd caſes, with great ſucceſs; and this deponent further ſaith, that in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, doctor Robert James, now of Craig's-Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, applied to the ſaid William Schwanberg, for him to diſcover to the ſaid James, the ſecret method and manner of preparing and making the ſame fever powder, and the ſaid Schwanberg, being always a very communicative man amongſt his friends, did ſoon after, to this deponent's knowledge, inſtruct him in the method of preparing thereof, and ſaith, that the fever powder, which the ſaid James now ſells and publiſhes, and for which ſaid fever powder the ſaid James in November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, obtain'd his majeſty's royal letters patent, for the ſole making and vending the ſame for the term of fourteen years, is the ſame ſort of powder as ſo uſed to be prepared by the ſaid Schwanberg; and this deponent can the better depoſe the ſame, becauſe ſhe was uſed to prepare the ſaid powder for the ſaid

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Schwanberg, for many years next preceding his death; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Schwanberg, in his life time, communicated the ſaid manner and method of preparing and making the ſaid antimonial powder, to Walter Baker, now of Helmet Court, in the Strand, the now adminiſtrator of the ſaid Schwanberg's eſtate and effects, and the ſaid Baker did for ſeveral years, in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, and hath ever ſince the death of the ſaid Schwanberg, publickly ſold the ſame to many of his majeſty's ſubjects, in this deponent's preſence, ſhe, this deponent, having lived in the ſame houſe with the ſaid Baker, not only in the life time of the ſaid Schwanberg, but alſo ever ſince his death, and frequently aſſiſted the ſaid Baker in preparing the ſaid powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe being divers times in converſation with the ſaid James, at his houſe, in Craig's-Court, in the months of March, April, May, and June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, the ſaid James did at all thoſe times admit the identity of the ſaid powder, and that the ſame had brought him into great practice, and that he would ſettle twenty pounds a year upon this deponent, and put her in a way, whereby this deponent ſhould get a thouſand pounds, and that if ſhe could think of any thing better he would agree to it, and then deſired this deponent not to make any affidavit relating to the ſaid fever powder, but that if this deponent ſhould make an affidavit, that then, this deponent was not to expect any future favour from him the ſaid James, but that ſhe muſt intirely rely upon the courteſy of the ſaid Walter Baker for her future ſubſiſtence; and that this deponent then told the ſaid James, that if ſhe was compel'd to do juſtice, ſhe muſt and would ſpeak nothing but the truth; and this deponent ſaith, that on the third day of June, one thouſand ſeven

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hundred and fifty one, when in converſation with the ſaid James, at his houſe, in Craig's-Court, about nine o'clock in the evening, the ſaid James did then declare, that he would put it intirely out of the power of the ſaid Baker, either to ſell the liquid ſhell or Schwanberg's powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe knows of her own knowledge, and has ſeen the ſaid William Schwanberg, in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, deliver to the ſaid Walter Baker ſeveral parcels of the ſaid fever powder at ſeveral times, for him the ſaid Baker to ſell and adminiſter to his majeſty's ſubjects, and that this deponent ſays, that the ſaid Baker, when he had ſold the ſame, paid the ſaid William Schwanberg for the ſaid powder, ſo had and received from time to time from the ſaid William Schwanberg; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Walter Baker for ſeveral years before, and ever ſince the deceaſe of the ſaid William Schwanberg, did and does faithfully and truly make and prepare the ſaid Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder, of which this deponent has been frequently an eye witneſs, in the ſame manner and method the ſaid Schwanberg prepared it in his life time, and that the ſaid Walter Baker did before the death of the ſaid Schwanberg, and has ever ſince his death continued to make, publiſh, and adminiſter the ſaid fever powder, under the name of *Schwanberg's univerſal powder, for the ſpeedy curing of moſt kinds of fevers, &c.* And this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Walter Baker, ſince the death of the ſaid Schwanberg, until the obtaining of the ſaid letters patent, and to this time, has publickly ſold the ſaid fever powder, but that the demand for the ſame has greatly decreaſed, ſince the obtaining the ſaid letters patent, which is as this deponent apprehends, and verily believes,

wholly

wholly owing to the ſaid James's having obtained ſuch letters patent. *Mary Schwanberg.*

Sworn, Feb. 14, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* Thomas Lane.

This Affidavit was alſo read before the Attorney and Solicitor General; but none of the following, ſave that of Dr. James.

PETER GANDON, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, gunſmith, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, this deponent was ſeized with the gout, was lame and very much out of order, and in order to get relief he apply'd to doctor Robert James, of Craig's Court, Charing-Croſs, who preſcribed for this deponent a medicine, which the ſaid James call'd by the name of *Aurum Horizontale*, for which medicine this deponent was ordered to go, by the ſaid James, to John Crawley, deceaſed, then an apothecary in Berry Street, St. James's, who ſold this deponent the ſaid medicine, which this deponent took according to their directions; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſome time after this deponent asked the ſaid doctor James, and the ſaid Crawley, whether the medicine he had taken was not to be had any where elſe? and they both told him that it was not, for that it was a noſtrum, which they had learnt of a German gentleman, whoſe name was Schwanberg, who was a great chymiſt, and which ſaid gentleman had alſo taught them to make an antimonial powder, for the ſpeedy curing of fevers, which they both recommended then as almoſt infallible in fevers aforeſaid; and this deponent further ſaith, that he at ſeveral times has taken the ſaid antimonial powder, ſometimes preſcribed to him by the ſaid doctor Robert James, and at other times by the ſaid Crawley, and alſo by the ſaid inventor William

William Schwanberg, who was the German gentleman, and chymiſt, before named; and this deponent further ſaith, that in a ſhort time after, he became ſo well acquainted with the ſaid inventor William Schwanberg, that he gave to this deponent a ſmall parcel in lumps, unpulverized, of the ſaid antimonial powder, and deſired this deponent to give it away, when pulverized, as charity, to any perſon afflicted with fevers and agues, aſſuring this deponent that it would certainly cure, which this deponent found to be true, and had very often experienced; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid powder, that the ſaid inventor gave him, which was near nine years ago, this deponent verily believes to be compoſed and made of the ſame principles and materials, which ſaid Robert James now prepares and vends, under the name of *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual and inflammatory fevers, &c.* and this deponent further ſaith, that at ſeveral times he has had converſation with ſaid doctor Robert James, ſaid Crawley, and the ſaid inventor William Schwanberg, who ſeverally told this deponent, that they had all agreed, that the profits ariſing from the adminiſtring the ſaid fever powder, and the aurum horizontale, ſhould be equally divided between them, ſhare and ſhare alike, and to be directed and managed in the following manner; that is to ſay, that the ſaid doctor Robert James was to recommend, the inventor Schwanberg to prepare, and the ſaid Crawley, apothecary, to adminiſter the ſaid medicines; and this deponent further ſaith, that he has frequently adviſed with the ſaid doctor Robert James, whenever he or his family have been ſick, ſince the ſaid James obtain'd letters patent, for the ſole vending the ſaid antimonial fever powder, and the ſaid aurum horizontale, and that the ſaid James has told him, that he did prepare the ſaid antimonial powder, in a better manner than it had hitherto

been prepared, but never pretended, to this deponent, that he was the inventor thereof, and which this deponent does not believe he was, for the reaſons aforeſaid, and that then this deponent reply'd, that ſometimes he bought ſome powder of Walter Baker, adminiſtrator to the inventor Schwanberg, deceas'd, and deſired the ſaid doctor James's opinion upon it, when the ſaid James ſaid, that Mr. Baker's powder was very good, and that it would anſwer the end; and this deponent further ſaith, that, from that time, he ſometimes uſed one, and ſometimes another, verily believing them both to be, by their ſimilar operations, one and the ſame identical powder and preparation; and this deponent further ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September laſt he was requeſted, by the ſaid Walter Baker, to attend ſome experiments at Mr. Eraſmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and ſo forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and ſo forth, and this deponent went to the ſaid room, the ſame day accordingly; and ſaith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared, that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were ſeal'd up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were ſeal'd up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Sydall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher,——Holts, mineralurgiſt, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas

mas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles; and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Dowman, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Mouſlot, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then the ſaid pow-

ders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt mention'd perſons and this deponent; and this deponent ſaith, they were ſimilar in every reſpect, and which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equal weighed quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſte the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings; and then, this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, and which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the

ſame;

ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervescence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent farther ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments above mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince.

P. Gandon.

Sworn Feb. 20, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* S. Burroughs.

WILLIAM LAW, late of the pariſh of St. James, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, apothecary, but now of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, he was an apprentice to John Crawley, an apothecary, in the pariſh of St. James,

Weſtminſter aforeſaid, during which time this deponent knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a German gentleman, and an ingenious chymiſt, who prepared an antimonial fever powder, of which ſaid powder, ſaid Schwanberg ſold to ſaid Crawley ſeveral pounds weight, at ſeveral and different times, as this deponent well remembreth and knoweth, for that this deponent hath often pounded and rub'd, at different times, ſeveral pounds of the ſaid powder, which this deponent declares to be very hard work; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid powder was a whitiſh, heavy powder, almoſt inſipid to the taſte, and that it felt gritty in the mouth, and its operation was by vomit, ſtool, and ſweat, and that the ſaid Crawley call'd it *The univerſal fever powder*; and this deponent further ſaith, that during the term aforeſaid, doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county aforeſaid, frequently and often has preſcribed the ſaid fever powder, to many of the ſaid Crawley's patients, under the name of *Baron Schwanberg's*, or *Schwanberg's fever powder*; and this deponent further ſaith, that he has frequently and often ſeen doctor Robert James's fever powder, for which ſaid James has obtain'd his majeſty's royal letters patent, and that this deponent is well convinced and ſatisfied in his conſcience, that the ſaid James's fever powder is prepared and compoſed from the ſame principals and materials, in every reſpect, as the ſaid powder, which the ſaid Schwanberg prepared and ſold in his life time to ſaid Crawley, and is the ſame fever powder, that the ſaid James ſo frequently preſcribed, during the time aforeſaid, to ſeveral of the ſaid Crawley's patients, under the name of *Baron Schwanberg's*, or *Schwanberg's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believeth, that the ſaid baron Schwanberg was the inventor, and firſt publiſher, and vender, of what now is ſtiled

Doctor

Doctor Robert James's fever powder, and for which the ſaid patent hath been obtain'd as aforeſaid; and this deponent further ſaith, and verily believeth, that the fever powder, publiſh'd and ſold by Walter Baker, of the pariſh of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the aforeſaid county, adminiſtrator to the ſaid Schwanberg, under the name and title of *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, which powder this deponent has alſo frequently ſeen and taſted, is the ſame ſort of powder, that the ſaid Schwanberg ſold to ſaid Crawley in the years aforeſaid, and the ſame powder, which ſaid James preſcribed to ſaid Crawley's patients during the ſaid time, and abſolutely the ſame powder, that the ſaid Robert James now ſtiles and vends under the name of *Doctor Robert James's powder*, under pretence, that it is his own diſcovery and invention. *William Law.*

Sworn at Tamworth aforeſaid, the 28th day of January, 1752, before me Hum. Wolferſtan, *a maſter extraordinary*, &c.

LUCY JONES, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, widow, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, ſhe was very well acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who was then reputed to be a very learned man, and a great chymiſt, and that ſhe nurſed the ſaid Schwanberg's two children, at two different times; and this deponent ſaith, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, in the ſaid county, frequently viſited the ſaid Schwanberg, and that ſhe has often heard the ſaid Schwanberg and ſaid James talk together about an antimonial fever powder, which the ſaid Schwanberg had invented, and which would certainly cure fevers, and other diſorders; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Schwanberg, at that time, and to the time of his death, which happen'd in the year one thouſand.

thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, publiſh'd and ſold the ſaid fever powder, to ſeveral perſons of this deponent's acquaintance; and that, alſo, ſhe bought of the ſaid Schwanberg ſeveral doſes of the ſaid powder for her own ſon, who took them at different times to his advantage; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe verily believes, that the ſaid fever powder, now publiſh'd and ſold by doctor Robert James, under his own name, is the ſame ſort of powder, that was invented, prepared, and ſold by ſaid Schwanberg, for ſeveral years before his death, and the ſame ſort of powder, that has been prepared, publiſh'd, and ſold by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ever ſince the ſaid Schwanberg's death; and this deponent ſaith, that ſhe can the better depoſe the ſame, becauſe ſhe has ſo often ſeen and taſted the ſaid fever powder, prepared and ſold both by ſaid Schwanberg and ſaid Baker, and has alſo ſeen and taſted the ſaid fever powder, ſold under the name of *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and therefore, to the beſt of this deponent's judgment and belief, is the ſame ſort of powder now vended under the name of the ſaid doctor Robert James, and the ſame ſort of powder, that was invented and ſold by ſaid Schwanberg, and alſo the ſame ſort of powder now prepared and ſold by ſaid Walter Baker, in every reſpect and particular.

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

The mark + of Lucy Jones.
Witneſs R. Graves.

JOHN MAITLAND, of the pariſh of St. James, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the years of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, he, this deponent, was tranſlating for doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs,

Croſs, in order to his, the ſaid doctor Robert James, compiling a medicinal dictionary, and that during that time, this deponent has frequently heard the ſaid doctor Robert James declare, that baron Schwanberg, a perſon who was then a noted chymiſt, in the abſtruſe way, ought to be canonized for diſcovering to him, the ſaid Robert James, his fever powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that during the time aforeſaid, the ſaid doctor Robert James frequently uſed to preſcribe, and order it for patients, under the name of the ſaid *Baron Schwanberg's fever powder*, and that this deponent has frequently uſed and taken the ſaid powder, by the directions of the ſaid doctor Robert James, and was by the ſaid doctor Robert James told, that baron Schwanberg was the inventor of the ſaid fever powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that he firmly and verily believes, that the ſaid baron Schwanberg's fever powder, which has been ſold for ſeven years laſt paſt by Walter Baker, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, adminiſtrator to the ſaid baron Schwanberg, is abſolutely the ſame with that which doctor Robert James now vends in his own name, and for which he has obtain'd letters patent, for the ſole making and vending thereof, under pretence that it is his own diſcovery: and this deponent's reaſons for believing the ſame are, firſt, the manifeſt ſimilarity of the two powders; and ſecondly, their producing preciſely the ſame effects, both on this deponent, and a vaſt number of other perſons, to whom this deponent has known both the ſaid powders to be adminiſtred.

John Maitland.

Sworn Feb. 13, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* Thomas Lane.

JOHN DAVID BARBUTT, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred

dred and forty one, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a German gentleman, who was an ingenious chymiſt in the abſtruſe way, who at all thoſe times, and for ſeveral years before, as ſaid Schwanberg inform'd this deponent, and which this deponent verily believes, had invented and prepared a fever powder, compoſed of crude antimony, and other materials, and had ſold, during the time aforeſaid, the ſaid powder, to ſeveral perſons both in London and the county of Middleſex; and this deponent further ſaith, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, and county aforeſaid, owned to this deponent, when in converſation with ſaid James, in or about the month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, that he the ſaid James perfectly knew the compoſition and manner of preparing the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, having been inſtructed in the ſame by the ſaid Schwanberg, and that he had uſed it with the greateſt ſucceſs, or words to the ſame or the like effect; and this deponent further ſaith, that much about the time aforeſaid he made a viſit to the ſaid James, at his houſe in Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, when the ſaid James was very ill of a fever, and then this deponent adviſed the ſaid James to take a doſe of ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, whoſe efficacy the ſaid James was ſo well appriſed of; but the ſaid James then reply'd, he was not yet ill enough to apply the ſaid medicine, or words to the ſame or the like effect; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid baron Schwanberg told this deponent ſeveral times, that he had communicated to the ſaid James, the compoſition and manner of making the ſaid fever powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that he never heard either from ſaid James, or any other perſon, that

that the ſaid James prepared, or uſed in his practice, any other fever powder prepared with antimony, or had any opinion of any powder prepared of antimony, ſaving the very fever powder, that by ſaid James's own confeſſion, and ſaid Schwanberg's declaration, had been communicated to him by the ſaid baron Schwanberg, on whoſe knowledge in chymical preparations, the ſaid James frequently beſtowed the greateſt eulogiums; and this deponent further ſaith, that from the converſation aforeſaid, this deponent is induced to believe, that the fever powder, for which the ſaid doctor Robert James has obtain'd letters patent, for the term of fourteen years, is the ſame ſort of powder, and made and compoſed of the ſame principles and materials, as that fever powder, which was invented, prepared, and ſold by the ſaid baron Schwanberg, for ſeveral years before his death, which happen'd in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four. *J. D. Barbutt.*

Sworn April 27, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* John Waple.

NATHANIEL KERFOOT, of the pariſh of St. Brides, London, dyer, maketh oath and ſaith, that in or before the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty eight, this deponent became well acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who was reputed a very learned man, and a great chymiſt, with whom this deponent acquired a great intimacy and friendſhip; and this deponent further ſaith, that during his intimacy with the ſaid Schwanberg, the ſaid Schwanberg frequently told him, that he had invented a white powder, ſhewing it this deponent, which would certainly cure moſt ſpecies of fevers, which powder this deponent has taken, and has often bought and given it to others to take, and well remembers it to be a whitiſh, heavy powder, and to feel gritty in the mouth, and its operation

tion was by vomiting, ſweating, and purging, with which powder this deponent has ſeen and known ſeveral cures of fevers perform'd; and this deponent further ſaith, that he continued his intimacy and friendſhip with ſaid Schwanberg, till about a year before his death, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, during which time the ſaid Schwanberg acquainted this deponent, that he had made known and diſcover'd his ſecret method and manner of preparing the ſaid medicine, to doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex; and this deponent further ſaith, that during the time aforeſaid, he has been ſeveral times in company with ſaid Schwanberg and ſaid James, and has frequently heard the ſaid Schwanberg and James talk together concerning the ſaid powder, when the ſaid James always admitted the ſaid Schwanberg had taught him the method of making of the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſince the death of ſaid Schwanberg, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, this deponent has taken a powder, at ſeveral times, of Walter Baker, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, in the ſaid county, adminiſtrator to ſaid Schwanberg, and has ſeen and known ſeveral others buy and take the ſame medicine from ſaid Baker, and that the ſaid medicine, bought and had from ſaid Baker, had the ſame operation and effect, as that which this deponent had from the ſaid Schwanberg in his life time; and this deponent firmly and verily believes, that the ſaid fever powder, which the ſaid Baker has prepared and ſold, and publiſhed for upwards of ſeven years paſt, is the ſame preparation and identical medicine this deponent has had from ſaid Schwanberg, and which this deponent hath taken and adminiſtred, more or leſs, for ſeveral years paſt; and this deponent further ſaith, and verily believeth, that the fever powder, for which the ſaid James has obtain'd his

majeſty's

majeſty's royal letters patent, is not a new medicine, but compoſed and prepared from the ſame principles and materials with which the ſaid Schwanberg prepared his fever powder, and diſcovered the method and manner of preparing the ſame to the ſaid James, in the life-time of the ſaid Schwanberg; and this deponent further ſaith, that he hath taken, and has often and frequently ſeen many others take, at different times, the powder prepared and ſold by ſaid Schwanberg, the ſaid powder prepared and ſold by ſaid Baker, and the ſaid powder prepared by the ſaid James, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment they had all the ſame effect and operation; and this deponent further ſaith, and has all the reaſon firmly to believe, both from himſelf, and from ocular demonſtration in others, and alſo from the ſaid doctor Robert James's own words from time to time heard by this deponent, before the taking out of his letters patent, that the ſaid fever powder, for which the ſaid James has obtained letters pattent, is verily and identically the ſame medicine as the ſaid baron Schwanberg invented, ſold, and prepared, which this deponent has bought, taken, and frequently adminiſtred, at different times, to ſeveral perſons, for ſeveral years paſt. *Nathaniel Kerfoot.*

Sworn the 24th Day of February, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* R. Eelward.

RICHARD PEERS, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middleſex, victualler, maketh oath and ſaith, that Eſther Peers, this deponent's late wife, in the month of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, had a fever when ſhe had but two months to go with child, and that then ſhe bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court in the Strand, three papers or doſes of powder, by the ſaid Baker called *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, which ſhe, at different times, took, and was thereby cured, and became well, and, in due time, was ſafely

 delivered

delivered of a ſon; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, he, this deponent, had an ague and fever, and that then he bought of the ſaid Baker three papers or doſes of the ſaid powder, which this deponent took at different times, and became well; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the month of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, he had another fever, and that then he bought of the ſaid Baker two or three papers or doſes of the ſaid powder, at different times, and that he verily believes by taking the ſaid powder he became entirely well; and this deponent further ſaith and declareth, that on Saturday in the evening, about ſeven o'clock, which to the beſt of this deponent's recollection and belief was the fifth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, the ſaid Baker came into this deponent's houſe, at the Sun, in Catherine Street, in the Strand, in the pariſh and county aforeſaid, and called for ſixpennyworth of rum and water, and that then the ſaid Baker told this deponent that doctor Robert James had engaged to meet the ſaid Baker at this deponent's houſe aforeſaid, about the time before-mentioned, and ſaith, that about half an hour afterwards the ſaid doctor Robert James came to this deponent's houſe, and aſked for ſaid Mr. Baker, who was then ſitting in a partition'd box nearly facing the bar, and the ſaid James was immediately introduced to him; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Baker and ſaid James continued together from about half an hour after ſeven o'clock in the evening till paſt twelve o'clock at night, and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Baker and James were in converſation about Schwanberg's powder during great part of that time, which this deponent took to be the powder before-mentioned, and this deponent heard the ſaid Baker ſay to ſaid James, that he had been informed that ſaid James was about ſoliciting letters patent for the ſole vending the ſaid Schwanberg's powder,

and

and ſaid James reply'd that he deſigned no ſuch thing, and then deſired the ſaid Baker to dine with him the next day, and this deponent, a little time afterwards, went into the ſaid box, where the ſaid James and ſaid Baker were ſitting, to ſnuff the candle, when he ſaw in ſaid Baker's hand a ſmall vial of whitiſh powder, which this deponent verily believes was the ſame ſort of powder he had ſo frequently bought of ſaid Baker, for the curing of himſelf and his late wife of their fevers before-mentioned, and this deponent then heard the ſaid Baker ſay to ſaid James (for there was no one in the box beſides thoſe two) there is the powder, and gave the vial, which contained the ſaid powder, to ſaid James, who put a little of it into the palm of his hand, and taſted it, and then deſired the ſaid Baker not to ſell it too cheap, nor to enter into any engagement till he ſhould ſee the ſaid doctor James again; and this deponent, on his oath, ſaith, that the above, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, is the ſum and ſubſtance of what he then heard of the converſation between the ſaid James and Baker relating to ſaid Schwanberg's powder. *Richard Peers.*

Sworn the 9*th Day of* March, 1752,
at my Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn,
before E. Sawyer.

ERASMUS KING, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, experimental philoſopher, maketh oath and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September laſt he was requeſted by Walter Baker, of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middleſex, to attend ſome experiments, at this deponent's experimental room in Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and ſo forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and ſo forth, and this deponent ſaith, that at

four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, in this deponent's room aforeſaid, which he then and there declared, that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were ſeal'd up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were ſeal'd up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, John Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, painter; and this deponent, and all the before named perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture; and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent,

deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before named perſons; and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, and which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings; and then this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence

of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervеſcence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mentioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mentioned experiments ſufficiently evince.

Eraſmus King.

Sworn the 11*th Day of Feb.* 1752, *at the Public Office, before* R. Eelward.

RICHARD SIDDALL, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, chymist, maketh oath, and saith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, he was requested, by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend some experiments, at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other called *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly; and saith, that at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot opened several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-court, Charing cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were sealed up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of physick, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named, attended the following experiment, *viz.* Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named doctor Robert James's fever powder, and into the other was put that powder which was named Schwanberg's universal fever powder, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire in a wind

wind furnace at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles with the ſaid fever powders were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour and texture, in the experiment above mentioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as this deponent's judgment can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiment ſufficiently evinces.

Richard Siddall.

Sworn March 4, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* S. Burroughs.

GERARD DOWMAN, doctor of phyſick, of the pariſh of St. Ann, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath, and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, he was requeſted, by Walter Baker, of St. Mary le Strand, in the ſaid county, to attend ſome experiments at Eraſmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one called Schwan-

Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, and ſo forth, and the other called Dr. Robert James's fever powder, and ſo forth, and this deponent went to the ſaid room the ſame day accordingly; and ſaith, that at four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craigs-Court, Charing-croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were ſealed up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were ſealed up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher, John Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, all in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the ſaid county, and Thomas Worlidge, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-garden, painter; and this deponent, and all the before mentioned perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the

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ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made, *viz.* Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before named perſons, and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done

done in three different waſhings; and then, this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment; and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervеſcence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders,

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tho' call'd by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince.

Gerardus Dowman,
Saluberrimæ Facultatis Doctor Medicus.

Sworn Jan. 29, 1752, *at Bream's Buildings, before* A. Allen.

CHRISTOPHER GASCOIGN, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, ſurgeon, maketh oath and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September laſt he was requeſted, by the petitioner Walter Baker, to attend ſome experiments at Eraſmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and ſo forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and ſo forth; and this deponent went to the ſaid room the ſame day accordingly, and ſaith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were ſeal'd up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were ſeal'd up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher, —— Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter

Peter Gandon, gunſmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter, and this deponent and all the before named perſons attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles with the ſaid fever powders were taken out of the fire, at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, and continued there-

in for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles with the ſaid powders were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before named perſons, and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were, by degrees, ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the ſaid crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings, and then this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour and texture, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the ſaid two powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture

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and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervescence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments above mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince. *Chriſtopher Gaſcoign.*

Sworn Jan. 29, 1752, *at Bream's-Buildings, before* A. Allen.

JOHN MOULIOT, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, upholder, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent did, on the twentieth day of September laſt, buy at the houſe of doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, three parcels of powders, containing two papers or doſes each, by him the ſaid doctor

Robert James call'd, in the directions for taking the ſame, *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* and this deponent further ſaith, that he alſo did, on the twenty-fourth day of September aforeſaid, buy at the ſhop of John Newbery, at the ſign of the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, being the perſon appointed by the ſaid doctor Robert James to vend and ſell his ſaid powder, three other parcels of powders, containing two papers or doſes each; and this deponent further ſaith, that he this deponent did, on the twenty-ninth day of September aforeſaid, buy at the houſe of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ſix parcels of powders containing three papers or doſes each, by him, the ſaid Walter Baker, call'd, in his directions for taking the ſame, *Schwanberg's univerſal powder, for the ſpeedy and certain curing of moſt kinds of fevers, &c.* and this deponent further ſaith, that he kept in his cuſtody the three parcels of powders, by him this deponent purchaſed at the ſaid doctor James's houſe, and alſo the three parcels of powders by him, this deponent, purchaſed at the ſaid Newbery's houſe, ſeal'd up in the ſame manner they were reſpectively purchaſed of them by him this deponent, and alſo the ſaid ſix parcels of powders, purchaſed at the ſaid Walter Baker's houſe aforeſaid, until the thirtieth day of September aforeſaid, at which time this deponent, in the preſence of Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher, John Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, painter, at the ſaid Mr. King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, produced the ſaid three parcels of powders, bought by this deponent at ſaid James's, and alſo the three parcels of powders, bought by this deponent at the

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ſaid Newbery's, which were ſeverally wrapped up in marble paper, and ſeverally ſeal'd up in the ſame manner this deponent received them as aforeſaid, and alſo the ſaid ſix parcels of powders, purchaſed as aforeſaid from the ſaid Walter Baker, which ſix parcels of powders were ſeverally wrapped in white paper, and alſo ſeal'd up in the ſame manner this deponent received them from the ſaid Baker's houſe, and which ſaid ſeveral parcels of powders, ſo as aforeſaid purchaſed by this deponent at the ſaid James's, Newbery's, and Baker's, were ſeverally open'd by this deponent, on the ſaid thirtieth day of September aforeſaid, at the room of the ſaid Mr. King aforeſaid, in the preſence of the ſeveral perſons above-mention'd, before which time the ſeveral parcels of powders, or either of them, were not out of the cuſtody of this deponent, or were any or either of them open'd, from the time of this deponent's purchaſing them, until the ſaid thirtieth day of September aforeſaid, and which were then, and not before open'd, in the preſence of the perſons above-mention'd, who, together with this deponent, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, purchaſed by this deponent as aforeſaid, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, purchaſed by this deponent alſo as aforeſaid, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time,

and ſuffered to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Dowman, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock, in the evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before mention'd perſons, and this deponent ſaith that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, and which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike; and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water

put

put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings, and then this deponent ſaith that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall efferveſcence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes, wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd,

mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above-mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince.

John Mouliot.

Sworn the 17th Day of Feb. 1752, *before* R. Eelward.

FRANCIS HAMMOND, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, engraver, maketh oath and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September laſt, he was requeſted by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend ſome experiments, at Eraſmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one called *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and ſo forth, and the other called *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and ſo forth, and this deponent went to the ſaid room, the ſaid day, accordingly; and ſaith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craigs-Court, Charing Croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were ſeal'd up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were ſealed up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental

perimental philoſopher, John Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Dowman, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weigh'd, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day,

day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles, and weigh'd, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before mention'd perſons, and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre, in both the ſaid crucibles, made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings; and then this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour and texture, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific

gravity

gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervescence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appear'd exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour and texture, in the experiments before-mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above-mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince.

Francis Hammond.

Sworn the 17th Day of Feb. 1752,
before R. Eelward.

JOHN HOLTS, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, mineral-urgiſt, maketh oath and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, he was requeſted by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend ſome experiments at Eraſmus King's

King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders; the one called *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and ſo forth, and the other called *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and ſo forth; and this deponent went to the ſaid room the ſame day accordingly, and ſaith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot opened ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were ſealed up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-Court in the Strand, which were ſealed up in white paper; and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weigh'd before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time,

time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture; and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Dowman, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, the ſaid Hammond, and the ſaid Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffered to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weigh'd, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before named perſons; and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each

in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings; and then this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervеſcence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons laſt above-mention'd acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mentioned,

tioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mentioned experiments ſufficiently evince. *John Holts.*

Sworn the 11*th Day of Feb.* 1752, *at the Public Office, before* R. Eelward.

THOMAS WORLIDGE, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middleſex, face painter, maketh oath, and ſaith, that on the thirtieth day of September laſt, he was requeſted, by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend ſome experiments at Eraſmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonſtrate the identity and ſameneſs of two fever powders, the one called Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, and ſo forth, and the other called Dr. Robert James's fever powder, and ſo forth, and this deponent went to the ſaid room the ſame day accordingly; and ſaith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, John Mouliot open'd ſeveral parcels and papers of the ſaid powders, which he then declared that ſome he had bought at doctor Robert James's houſe, in Craigs-Court, Charing-croſs, and ſome at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were ſealed up in marble paper, and ſome at Walter Baker's houſe, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were ſealed up in white paper, and the ſaid ſeveral parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the preſence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of phyſic, Richard Siddall, chymiſt, Chriſtopher Gaſcoign, ſurgeon, Eraſmus King, experimental philoſopher,

John Holts, mineralurgiſt, Peter Gandon, gunſmith, and Francis Hammond, engraver, and this deponent, and all the before mentioned perſons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal ſized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, and both ſaid powders were exactly and ſeparately weighed, before they were put into the ſaid crucibles, and both the ſaid powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the ſame time both were put into an intenſe fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and both the ſaid powders continued in the ſame degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then this deponent ſaw the ſaid powders taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and both had the ſame colour and texture, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they were both ſimilar in every reſpect; and this deponent ſaith, that all the before named perſons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymiſt, the ſaid Dowman, the ſaid Gaſcoign, the ſaid Holts, the ſaid King, the ſaid Gandon, the ſaid Mouliot, and the ſaid Hammond, the following experiments were made, *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the ſaid fever powders, being of the ſame colour and texture, were weighed, and both ſeparately put into two equal ſized new crucibles, and the ſaid crucibles and powders were put into the ſaid furnace, in a very intenſe fire, at the ſame time, at fourteen minutes paſt ſix o'clock in the evening

evening of the ſame day, and continued therein for ſeven minutes, and then the ſaid crucibles, with the ſaid powders, were taken out of the fire at the ſame time, and ſuffer'd to cool; then the ſaid powders were taken out of the ſaid crucibles and weighed, and their ſpecific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture ſimilar; then both the ſaid powders were taſted by all the laſt before named perſons, and this deponent ſaith, that they were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further ſaith, that two equal ſized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with ſtrong rough nitre, and the ſaid nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the ſaid powders, at the ſame time, were by degrees ſeparately put into the ſaid crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different veſſels, to diſſolve and waſh the nitre from the ſaid powders, which was done in three different waſhings; and then, this deponent ſaith, that the texture and colour of both the ſaid powders were exactly ſimilar, no difference in their taſte, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that then both the ſaid powders were ſimilar in every reſpect, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the preſence of this deponent, and the ſaid perſons, conſecutively, in the evening of the ſame day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders, both of the ſame colour, were put into two ſeparate veſſels, and highly rectified ſpirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the ſaid powders, and then the ſaid ſpirits of wine fired, and when the ſaid ſpirits were evaporated, the two ſaid powders were taken and weighed ſeparately, and their ſpecific gravity was

the ſame, their texture and colour the ſame, and their taſte, both to this deponent and the ſaid perſons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the ſame; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſame evening of the ſame day, at one and twenty minutes after ſeven o'clock, in the preſence of this deponent and the ſaid perſons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the ſaid powders were dropt ſeparately and gradually into nearly equal and ſeparate quantities of double ſpirit of nitre, when a ſmall effervescence appeared in each, and both the ſaid powders ſubſided equally, and to the beſt of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, they appeared exactly ſimilar at the bottom of the glaſſes wherein they were ſeparately put, which all the ſaid perſons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, from the ſimilar appearance, taſte, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's ſenſes, that both the ſaid powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the ſame medicine, and that they are compoſed and prepared from the ſame equal principles and materials, as far as ſcientific knowledge can reach, ſimilar in every reſpect, and conſequently muſt, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the ſame identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments ſufficiently evince.

Thomas Worlidge.

Sworn March 11, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* Thomas Lane.

JANE GANDON, of Coventry-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. James, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, whom ſhe believes to have been an ingenious chymiſt, and which ſaid Schwanberg, this deponent believes, prepared

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a fever powder, which is now called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and of which ſaid powder this deponent has taken ſeveral times; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe alſo knows doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, and has likewiſe ſeveral times taken a fever powder call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder, by patent*; and this deponent declareth to the beſt of her judgment, memory and belief, that both the ſaid fever powders, which this deponent has taken from time to time for ſeveral years paſt, had, as near as could be, the ſame effect and operation upon her this deponent; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe has the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that both the ſaid powders are the ſame, not only from their ſameneſs in colour, taſte and operation, but from the mouths of ſaid Schwanberg, the ſaid James, and John Crawley, apothecary, late of Berry-ſtreet, St. James's, whom this deponent has heard declare, that the fever powder, which he the ſaid Crawley adminiſtred, and which was frequently preſcribed by the ſaid doctor Robert James to the patients the ſaid Crawley attended, was the invention of the ſaid baron Schwanberg. *Jane Gandon.*

Sworn Dec. 6, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* S. Burroughs.

MARY BAKER, of the pariſh of St. Andrew Underſhaft, in the city of London, widow, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, an ingenious chymiſt, frequently came with Walter Baker, of the pariſh of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the county of Middleſex, into the Hoop and Griffin tavern, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, where this deponent then lived and ſtill lives as a ſervant, when ſaid Schwanberg

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ſold to this deponent ſome yellow pills, which he called *Aurum Horizontale*, and alſo at ſeveral times the ſaid Schwanberg ſold to this deponent a white powder, which ſaid Schwanberg called *Univerſal fever powder*, and which the ſaid Schwanberg declared that he had found out and diſcovered ſaid medicine; and this deponent further ſaith, that on or about the month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, in the county of Middleſex, came into the ſaid tavern with ſaid Walter Baker, when this deponent was very ill, and then the ſaid James preſcribed for this deponent ſome chicken water, and then ſaid James deſired that ſaid Baker would bring to her, this deponent, ſome of the baron Schwanberg's fever powder, which the ſaid Baker accordingly did bring to this deponent the next day, and the ſaid Baker then told this deponent, that it was the ſaid baron Schwanberg's diſcovery and invention, and that it was a very great medicine; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, and ever ſince the ſaid year, this deponent has at ſeveral times bought of the ſaid Walter Baker, both for herſelf and ſeveral of her friends, the ſaid pills and fever powder, verily believing them to be the ſame ſort of medicines the ſaid Schwanberg preſcribed and ſold to this deponent in his life time, for that the operations were the ſame both upon this deponent, and upon this deponent's friends and acquaintance, as ſhe has been informed, and verily believes to be true. *Mary Baker.*

Sworn April 6, 1752, *at my Houſe, in Boſwell-Court,* Thomas Lane.

JOHN MARSHALL, of the pariſh of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, book printer, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the years of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, one

one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty eight, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty nine, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, he has bought of Walter Baker a whitiſh powder, which ſaid Baker call'd *Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder*, which this deponent and his family have reſpectively taken at ſeveral times, to their great relief and advantage, both in fevers, and other diſorders; and that the ſaid Baker has often and frequently told this deponent, during the courſe of the above mention'd years, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the ſaid county, had been taught by baron Schwanberg, a gentleman of Germany, and an ingenious chymiſt, the method and manner of preparing the ſaid fever powder; and this deponent further ſaith, and verily believes, what the ſaid Walter Baker ſaid to him this deponent, during the courſe of the above-mention'd years, to be true, for that this deponent always found the ſaid Baker to be a man of the ſtricteſt veracity, and that this deponent never heard any thing to the contrary. *J. Marſhall.*

Sworn March 9, 1752, *at my Chambers, in Symond's Inn,* Francis Eld.

ANN CROFTS, of Cold-bath-fields, in the pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, in the years of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted and perſonally knew William Schwanberg, a German gentle-

gentleman, who was then eſteemed a great and learned chymiſt, and was alſo well acquainted and perſonally knew Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, who both dureing that time viſited this deponent, and Mary Thurkild, who was a boarder with this deponent, and who had been bed-ridden and complicated with many diſeaſes for many years; and that the ſaid Schwanberg and Baker frequently preſcribed and ſold to ſaid Mary Thurkild and this deponent yellow pills, which they call'd *Aurum Horizontale*, and alſo a whitiſh powder, which they call'd *Univerſal fever powder*; and that at ſeveral times, during the years aforeſaid, this deponent has frequently heard ſaid Schwanberg declare, that he had diſcovered to doctor Robert James the ſecret method and manner of preparing the ſaid pills and fever powder; and this deponent ſaith and further declares, that in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, the month or day of the ſaid year this deponent remembers not, the ſaid doctor Robert James came along with ſaid Baker, at ſaid Baker's requeſt, to this deponent's houſe aforeſaid, to ſee the ſaid Mary Thurkild, when to this deponent's beſt remembrance and belief, the ſaid James declared that the ſaid Mrs. Thurkild could take no better medicine than baron Schwanberg's pills and powders aforeſaid; and this deponent declares, that ſhe has all the reaſon imaginable to believe, that what the ſaid Schwanberg from time to time ſaid to her was true, for that this deponent firmly believes that ſaid baron Schwanberg was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and veracity; and that this deponent verily believes, that the fever powder, for which the ſaid Robert James has obtain'd his majeſty's letters patent, for the ſole vending the ſaid powder, is the ſame that has been publiſh'd and ſold by ſaid Schwanberg and ſaid Baker, to this deponent's certain knowledge and belief, for nine years paſt. *Ann Crofts.*

Sworn Feb. 10, 175^{2}, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

ELIZABETH PUGH, of the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, ſpinſter, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, was afflicted with a ſlow fever, attended with hyſteric fits, weakneſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, and had been ſo for a conſiderable time before; but on her applying to Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, he ſold her at ſeveral times five or ſix papers of powder, which reſtored this deponent, in leſs than fourteen days time, ſurpriſingly to her former ſtrength, the fever having before that time left her, and ſhe became perfectly well, this deponent having taken no other medicine than the ſaid powder, which the ſaid Baker call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder.*

Elizabeth Pugh.

Sworn April 7, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* H. Montague.

JOHN MORKE, of the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the liberty of Weſtminſter, mariner, maketh oath, and ſaith, that on or about the month of February, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, or one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, this deponent was at the houſe of John Winthrop, Eſq; and being in converſation with the ſaid Winthrop, doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, and other perſons, the ſaid Winthrop deſired this deponent to bring him acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, of whom this deponent had before made mention as a gentleman greatly ſkill'd in chymiſtry, and making and preparing medicines of his own invention and diſcovery, ſuch as powders, pills, and menſtruums, and that at the ſame time the ſaid doctor James alſo deſired this deponent to bring him acquainted with the ſaid Schwanberg, which this

this deponent promiſed the ſaid James he would do, and this deponent ſaith, that ſome time afterwards, he and his friend, the ſaid Schwanberg, went to the ſaid James's houſe, in Craigs-Court aforeſaid, in order to bring the ſaid James and ſaid Schwanberg acquainted, where very often afterwards this deponent ſaw the ſaid James and ſaid Schawnberg together, and for which favour the ſaid James was thankful to this deponent. *John Morke.*

Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn, Nov. 17, 1752, *before me* Thomas Bennett.

HENRY KING, of the city of London, woolſtapler, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent did, on the thirtieth day of December laſt, buy at the ſhop of John Newbery, at the ſign of the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, bookſeller, being the perſon appointed by doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, for vending and ſelling a certain fever powder, by him the ſaid doctor James call'd *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* two papers or parcels of the ſaid powder, which ſaid two papers or parcels of powder this deponent hath reſpectively mark'd with the letters A and B; and this deponent further ſaith, that he did, on the ſaid thirtieth day of December laſt, alſo buy at the houſe of the ſaid doctor James, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, two other papers or parcels of the ſaid powder, which ſaid two laſt mention'd papers or parcels of powder this deponent hath alſo reſpectively mark'd with the letters C and D, and which ſaid four papers or parcels of powder, ſo as aforeſaid purchaſed by this deponent, have not been out of this deponent's cuſtody, from the time of the ſeveral purchaſes thereof made by this deponent, and ſtill are ſeal'd up in the ſame manner this deponent purchaſed them as aforeſaid; and this deponent

deponent further ſaith, that on ——————— this deponent did buy of Walter Baker, at his houſe in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ſix papers or parcels of powder, by him the ſaid Walter Baker call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal powder for the ſpeedy and certain curing moſt kinds of fevers, &c.* and by him the ſaid Walter Baker in that name ſold, which this deponent hath reſpectively mark'd with the letters E, F, G, H, I, and K, and which ſaid ſix ſeveral papers or parcels of powder laſt mention'd, ſo as aforeſaid received from the ſaid Walter Baker, have not been out of this deponent's cuſtody from the time this deponent received the ſame, in manner aforeſaid, and ſtill are in this deponent's cuſtody, ſeal'd up in the ſame manner this deponent received and purchaſed the ſame from the ſaid Walter Baker as aforeſaid. *Henry King.*

Sworn at the Public Office, April 7, 1752, *before* H. Montague.

RICHARD PEERS, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, victualler, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the month of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, when he had an ague and fever, he then bought of Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court in the Strand, three doſes or papers of baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which this deponent took at three different times, and ſaith, that the firſt doſe excited a ſlight vomiting, with three or four ſtools, and that the ſecond doſe excited a little ſickneſs, attended with three or four ſtools, and that the third doſe he took, had little or no viſible effect upon this deponent, and he became well; and this deponent further ſaith, that in the month of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, he had another ſort of a fever, and then bought of the ſaid Baker two doſes or papers of ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, which he alſo took at two different times, the firſt doſe gave him a gentle puke or two, and the

ſecond doſe he took had no viſible effect, and this deponent became well, and has continued ſo ever ſince; and this deponent further ſaith, that his late wife, Eſther Peers, bought of the ſaid Baker the ſame ſort of powder ſeveral times, and took the ſame at ſeveral times, and that ſhe always declared to him that the operation of the ſaid fever powder was different, and that ſome times it would make her vomit, and at other times ſcarcely affect her at all, but that it always cured her. *Richard Peers.*

Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn, Dec. 5, 1752, *before* P. Holford.

RICHARD GRAVES, of the pariſh of St. Margaret Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent did, on the twenty-eighth day of December laſt, buy at the ſhop of John Newbery, at the ſign of the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, bookſeller, being the perſon appointed by doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Croſs, for vending and ſelling a certain fever powder, by him the ſaid doctor Robert James call'd *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the ſpeedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* two papers or parcels of the ſaid powder, which ſaid two papers or parcels of ſaid powder, this deponent hath reſpectively mark'd with the letters L, and M, and this deponent further ſaith, that he did on the thirty firſt day of December laſt alſo buy at the houſe of the ſaid doctor James, in Craigs-Court. Charing-Croſs, two other papers or parcels of the ſaid powder, which ſaid two laſt mention'd papers or parcels of powder, this deponent hath alſo reſpectively marked with the letters N and O, and which ſaid four ſeveral papers or parcels of powder, ſo as aforeſaid purchaſed by this deponent, have not been out of this deponent's cuſtody, from the time of the ſeveral purchaſes thereof made by this deponent, and

and ſtill are ſeal'd up in the ſame manner this deponent purchaſed them, as aforeſaid; and this deponent further ſaith, that on ——————— this deponent did buy of Walter Baker, at his houſe in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ſix papers or parcels of powder, by him the ſaid Walter Baker call'd *Schwanberg's univerſal powder, for the ſpeedy and certain curing moſt kinds of fevers, &c.* and by him, the ſaid Walter Baker, in that name ſold, which this deponent has reſpectively mark'd with the letters P, Q, R, S, T, and U, and which ſaid ſix ſeveral papers or parcels of powder laſt mention'd, ſo as aforeſaid received from the ſaid Walter Baker, have not been out of this deponent's cuſtody, from the time this deponent received and purchaſed the ſame from the ſaid Walter Baker, and ſtill are in this deponent's cuſtody, ſealed up in the ſame manner this deponent received the ſame, from the ſaid Walter Baker, as aforeſaid.

Richard Graves.

Sworn April 7, 1752, at the Public Office, before H. Montague.

GEORGE LAIGHT, of the pariſh of Saint James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middleſex, cordwainer, maketh oath and ſaith, that on or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, he was ſeized with a moſt violent intermitting fever, which continued, notwithſtanding he took the jeſuits bark, more or leſs, all that time upon this deponent, till the month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, when this deponent was ſo waſted, and ſo weak, that he could ſcarcely walk; and that then he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who ſold him ſeveral parcels of Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which this deponent took at ſeveral times, and in about eight or nine weeks, by taking the ſaid powder, according to ſaid Baker's directions, this

deponent became intirely well, and has had no return of his ſaid fever ever ſince; and this deponent further ſaith, that he hath ſeen and taſted that powder which is ſtiled *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believes, from the appearance, colour, and taſte of the ſaid fever powder, that it is really the ſame ſort of powder, in every reſpect, as that which this deponent bought and took of ſaid Walter Baker, in the month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven; and this deponent ſaith, that he can the better depoſe the ſame for the following reaſon: That when he ſaw and taſted the powder called *Doctor James's fever powder*, he could not help really believing, but that it was the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, and that it had been really purchaſed of the ſaid Walter Baker. *George Laight.*

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

ELIZABETH MAYOR, of the pariſh of James Clerkenwell, wife of William Mayor, gunſmith, of the ſame place, maketh oath and ſaith, that her ſaid husband had an apprentice, who on or about the ſpring of the year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, or one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty eight, had a long lingering fever, whoſe life was deſpaired of, and was given over by the apothecary that attended; and that then this deponent bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ſeveral doſes of baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which this deponent gave to the ſaid apprentice at different times, as directed by the ſaid Baker; and that before the ſaid apprentice had taken nine doſes of the ſaid fever powder, he became well; and this deponent further ſaith, that on or about the ſame time John Merrick, then a journeyman to her ſaid husband, was ſeized with an intermitting fever, and that ſhe this deponent gave him

alſo ſeveral doſes of the ſaid fever powder, and he likewiſe became well, and had no return of his ſaid fever; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe has given the ſaid fever powder to her own ſon two or three times, and to her niece Mary Mayor, on whom alſo it operated mildly, and had an happy effect; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe has recommended the ſaid fever powder to ſeveral of her acquaintance, who took the ſame, and to this deponent's certain knowledge they received great benefit therefrom; and this deponent further ſaith, that to the beſt of her remembrance and belief, the ſaid fever powder operated upon all the aforeſaid perſons moderately, but ſomewhat differently, for ſometimes it would excite ſlight vomiting, at other times by ſtool and ſweat only, but that moſt commonly its operation was ſo gentle, that a perſon who has but a weak conſtitution might take it with the greateſt ſafety and eaſe, for that the apprentice aforeſaid was almoſt emaciated, and ſo weak that he could not turn himſelf in his bed, at the time this deponent gave him the firſt doſe of the ſaid fever powder. *The mark † of Elizabeth Mayor.*

Sworn at the Public Office, in Symond's-Inn, this 17th day of November, 1752, before me Thomas Bennett. *Witneſs John Quick.*

ELIZABETH CARTWRIGHT, of the pariſh of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent had, in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, a violent kentiſh fever and ague, which brought upon her various diſeaſes, and was much inclined to a dropſy; but in the month of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, ſhe applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who ſold her ſix papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*,

deponent became intirely well, and has had no return of his ſaid fever ever ſince; and this deponent further ſaith, that he hath ſeen and taſted that powder which is ſtiled *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believes, from the appearance, colour, and taſte of the ſaid fever powder, that it is really the ſame ſort of powder, in every reſpect, as that which this deponent bought and took of ſaid Walter Baker, in the month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven; and this deponent ſaith, that he can the better depoſe the ſame for the following reaſon: That when he ſaw and taſted the powder called *Doctor James's fever powder*, he could not help really believing, but that it was the ſaid Schwanberg's fever powder, and that it had been really purchaſed of the ſaid Walter Baker. *George Laight.*

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

ELIZABETH MAYOR, of the pariſh of James Clerkenwell, wife of William Mayor, gunſmith, of the ſame place, maketh oath and ſaith, that her ſaid husband had an apprentice, who on or about the ſpring of the year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, or one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty eight, had a long lingering fever, whoſe life was deſpaired of, and was given over by the apothecary that attended; and that then this deponent bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ſeveral doſes of baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which this deponent gave to the ſaid apprentice at different times, as directed by the ſaid Baker; and that before the ſaid apprentice had taken nine doſes of the ſaid fever powder, he became well; and this deponent further ſaith, that on or about the ſame time John Merrick, then a journeyman to her ſaid husband, was ſeized with an intermitting fever, and that ſhe this deponent gave him

alſo ſeveral doſes of the ſaid fever powder, and he likewiſe became well, and had no return of his ſaid fever; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe has given the ſaid fever powder to her own ſon two or three times, and to her niece Mary Mayor, on whom alſo it operated mildly, and had an happy effect; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe has recommended the ſaid fever powder to ſeveral of her acquaintance, who took the ſame, and to this deponent's certain knowledge they received great benefit therefrom; and this deponent further ſaith, that to the beſt of her remembrance and belief, the ſaid fever powder operated upon all the aforeſaid perſons moderately, but ſomewhat differently, for ſometimes it would excite ſlight vomiting, at other times by ſtool and ſweat only, but that moſt commonly its operation was ſo gentle, that a perſon who has but a weak conſtitution might take it with the greateſt ſafety and eaſe, for that the apprentice aforeſaid was almoſt emaciated, and ſo weak that he could not turn himſelf in his bed, at the time this deponent gave him the firſt doſe of the ſaid fever powder. *The mark † of Elizabeth Mayor.*

Sworn at the Public Office, in Symond's-Inn, this 17th day of November, 1752, before me Thomas Bennett. *Witneſs John Quick.*

ELIZABETH CARTWRIGHT, of the pariſh of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent had, in the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, a violent kentiſh fever and ague, which brought upon her various diſeaſes, and was much inclined to a dropſy; but in the month of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, ſhe applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who ſold her ſix papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*,

which ſhe took at different times, and that the firſt paper of powder had ſo good an effect, that the ague left her; and that when ſhe had taken the other five, ſhe was reſtored ſurpriſingly to her health, and has not had the ague and fever ſince; and this deponent verily believes, that by taking the ſaid powder ſhe was relieved from that lingering diſeaſe.

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer. *The mark † of Eliz. Cartwright. Witneſs R. Graves.*

ANTHONY SMITH, ſenior, of the pariſh of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, he had a violent ague and fever, and took ſeveral medicines, which did him this deponent no manner of ſervice, and which rendered him ſo weak that he could ſcarcely walk along the room; but on application to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, this deponent bought of the ſaid Walter Baker four or five papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder, &c.* and which effectually cured this deponent in three weeks time, and has kept in as good a ſtate of health as ever he was in his life; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, that he was cured of his ague and fever by the ſaid powder; this deponent having taken no other medicine than the ſaid powder, from the time of his application to the ſaid Walter Baker, until he was cured. *Anthony Smith.*

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

MICHAEL SMITH, junior, of the pariſh of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, had a moſt violent fever, which he had for ſome time before he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who

who on application ſold this deponent three or four papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*, &c. which ſoon ſubdued the fever, and this deponent became intirely well in leſs than a week's time; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, that by the ſaid powder he was reſtored to his former ſtate of health; he this deponent having taken no other medicine than the powder aforeſaid. *Michael Smith.*

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* W. Spicer.

ELIZABETH PATMAN, of Grays-Inn-Lane, in the county of Middleſex, widow, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe, this deponent, in the month of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, was ſeized with violent pains in the head, and was in a fever for a month, when ſhe applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who ſold her three papers of powder, at three ſeveral times, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*; and this deponent further ſaith, that before ſhe had taken the laſt paper, the pains in her head abated, and in two days time the fever intirely left her; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe verily believes, that by taking the ſaid powder ſhe was intirely cured of the ſaid fever, ſhe, this deponent, having taken no other medicine.

Elizabeth Patman.

Sworn at the Public Office, Feb. 10, 1752, *before* W. Spicer.

ALEXANDER FOREMAN, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent hath a ſon, who was then not quite three years old, who in the month of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, had a violent fever, and that then he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court,

Court, in the Strand, who ſold him ſeveral doſes of Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which his ſaid ſon took according to ſaid Baker's directions, and that in ſeven or eight days time, he this deponent ſaith, his ſaid ſon was as briſk and lively, and in as good a ſtate of health, as he this deponent remembers him to have been; and this deponent further ſaith, and verily believeth his ſaid ſon was reſtored to his former ſtate of health, by taking the ſaid powder, and without any other medicine.

Alexander Foreman.

Sworn at the Public Office,
Feb. 10. 1752, *before* W. Spicer.

EDWARD JONES of the pariſh of St. Bridget, otherwiſe St. Brides, Fleet-ſtreet, London, taylor and undertaker, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, hearing of the great many cures that were performed by a fever powder, which was then vended and ſold by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, he this deponent apply'd himſelf to ſaid Baker for ſome of ſaid powder, in order to give it to this deponent's friend, one John Freak, of Feathers-Court, Drury-Lane, who then lay dangerouſly ill of a fever, which fever powder this deponent's friend accordingly took, and he afterwards became much better, and then this deponent's friend took ſeveral other doſes of ſaid powder, and in a ſhort time was really cured; and this deponent further ſaith, that it was a whitiſh heavy powder, and that the ſaid Baker called it *Baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*; and this deponent further ſaith, that his ſaid friend bought of ſaid Baker, at ſeveral times after he was cured of his ſaid fever, ſeveral doſes of the ſaid powder, which the ſaid Freak always took to his advantage; and this deponent further ſaith, that he has bought the ſaid fever powder of the ſaid Baker, and has taken the ſame to his advantage, and

and that this deponent has known ſeveral perſons of his acquaintance who have bought the ſaid fever powder of ſaid Baker, who have alſo taken it to their advantage. *Edward Jones.*

Sworn the 9th Day of March, 1752, *at my Chambers in Symonds-Inn*, Francis Eld.

JOHN RUTTER, of the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middleſex, ſhoe-maker, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, had a ſon about ſeven years old, who then had a ſlow and lingering fever on him, and had no appetite, but was in a continual waſting condition, and had been ſo for a long time; and this deponent further ſaith, that he apply'd to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, when this deponent's ſaid ſon was ſo extremely ill, that this deponent or his wife did not expect him to ſurvive, who ſold this deponent three or four papers of powder at ſeveral times, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*, which after his ſaid ſon had taken, his ſaid ſon's fever and thirſt abated, his appetite and ſtrength returned, and he became hearty and well as ever he was in his life; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, that his ſaid ſon's recovery was intirely owing to the taking the ſaid powder, he having taken no other medicine.

John Rutter.

Sworn March 9, 1752, *at my Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn*, E. Sawyer.

PAUL NEWELL, of the pariſh of St. George the Martyr, in the county of Middleſex, ſchool-maſter, maketh oath and ſaith, that in or about the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty four, or one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, he was well

well acquainted with Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the ſaid county, and well remembers that the ſaid Baker, at or about the time herein ſpecified, did vend and publiſh a whitiſh fever powder, which the ſaid Baker always called *Baron Schwanberg's fever powder*, and declared that it was communicated to him by ſaid Schwanberg, and of which ſaid powder the ſaid Baker ſold ſeveral quantities, at different times, to this deponent's acquaintance and friends, particularly to Mr. Thomas Ewart, Mr. Edward Jones, and Mr. Gaſcoigne, which, to this deponent's remembrance, relieved and cured them of their ſeveral diſorders and complaints; and this deponent further ſaith, that about the time before mention'd, he heard that the fever powder, which ſaid Baker vended and publiſhed, had been communicated by baron Schwanberg to doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the ſaid county; and this deponent further ſaith, that he firmly believes, that the fever powder which doctor Robert James now vends in his own name, and for which he has obtained letters patent, is made and prepared of the ſame materials as that vended and publiſhed by ſaid Baker ever ſince the time or times herein before mentioned; and this deponent further ſaith, that he has heard by ſeveral perſons, that the ſaid Baker vended and ſold the ſaid fever powder for ſeveral years before the within mention'd time.

Paul Newell.

Sworn March 18, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* A. Allen.

MARY WORLIDGE, wife of Thomas Worlidge, painter, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, on the ſeventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, was ſeized with violent pains in her head, a cold ſhivering all over her

her body, and aching pains in her back and bones, and was extremely thirſty, attended with a high fever, which raged all that night and the following morning, whereupon this deponent ſent for Mr. Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who viſited this deponent accordingly, and then ſold this deponent a ſmall paper of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*, *&c.* and in about half an hour after this deponent had taken it, ſhe had two or three gentle vomits, and then a fine ſweat was raiſed, which by the next day following had ſo great an effect upon her this deponent, that the pains in this deponent's head and body left her, and the fever alſo went intirely off, and in four days time this deponent was in as fine a ſtate of health as ever; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe verily believes that ſhe was cured of her ſaid fever by means of the ſaid powder, without taking any other medicine. *Mary Worlidge.*

Sworn March 11, 1752, *at the Public Office, before* Tho. Lane.

JAMES STURGES ADAMS, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, grocer, and Ann his wife, ſeverally make oath and ſay: And firſt, this deponent James Sturges Adams for himſelf ſaith, that a ſon of this deponent, an infant of about the age of four years, was, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, afflicted with a violent fever, and had it for ſeveral days, whereupon this deponent applied to Walter Baker, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, who ſold him, this deponent, two or three papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's powder*, which this deponent gave to his ſaid ſon, and which in two or three days intirely ſubdued it, and he became intirely well; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſome time after, his daughter, an infant of about three years old, having nearly the ſame kind of fever,

fever, this deponent again applied to ſaid Walter Baker, who at this deponent's requeſt attended her, and gave her a paper or two of the ſaid powder, and the fever abated, and ſhe became in three or four days intirely well; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes, that the ſaid powder reſtored his ſaid two children to their former ſtate of health: And this deponent Ann Adams for herſelf ſaith, that in the ſaid year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, ſhe loſt her appetite, and had a burning fever, and then applied to ſaid Baker, who gave this deponent two papers of the ſaid powder, which he called Schwanberg's powder, which this deponent took, and in two or three days was freed from her fever, and became hearty and well; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe verily believes that ſhe this deponent was cured by the ſaid Schwanberg's powder.

Sworn April 7, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* H. Montague.

James Sturges Adams,
Ann Adams.

JOHN QUICK, clerk to Mr. William Sherratt, of the Inner Temple, London, gentleman, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, on the twenty third day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty two, went to the houſe of doctor Robert James, in Craigs Court, near Charing-Croſs, and did then and there buy two parcels of fever powder, for which this deponent paid five ſhillings; and this deponent ſaith, that at the time aforeſaid there was given to this deponent the pamphlet hereunto annex'd, intitled *A Diſſertation on Fevers, and inflammatory Diſtempers*, and ſo forth; and this deponent further ſaith, that on the twenty ſixth day of June, this deponent broke open one of the ſaid parcels of fever powder, which was ſealed, and in the ſeal was the following, *By the King's Patent*, and on the other ſide of the ſaid parcel was printed the words following,

ing, *By the King's Authority, Doctor James's Powder*, 2*s.* 6*d.* and that the annex'd directions marked by this deponent for taking the ſaid powder were wrap'd round two doſes of the ſaid fever powder; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid two doſes of the ſaid fever powder, nor the ſaid parcel now ſeal'd up as before deſcribed, nor the ſaid pamphlet, nor the ſaid directions for taking the ſaid fever powder, have ever been out of this deponent's cuſtody.

John Quick.

Sworn June 26, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* E. Sawyer.

ANN MARSHALL, wife of John Marſhall, of the pariſh of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middleſex, maketh oath and ſaith, that ſhe this deponent, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, had a moſt violent fever, attended with a delirium or light-headedneſs, and no one expected this deponent to live, and then had not above fourteen days to go with child, which fever this deponent had had for ſeveral days before this deponent's husband applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who deſired the ſaid Baker to come and ſee this deponent, which he accordingly did, and he then ſold this deponent three or four papers of powder, which ſhe took at ſeveral times, according to ſaid Baker's directions, and in about eight days time the fever intirely left this deponent, and ſhe was ſafely deliver'd of a ſon; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe verily believes, that ſhe owes her life to the taking the ſaid powder, which the ſaid Baker called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder*, &c. this deponent having taken no other medicine whatſoever. *Ann Marſhall.*

Sworn March 9, 1752, *at my Chambers, in Symond's-Inn*, Francis Eld.

MARY CHAPMAN, of the pariſh of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, London, widow, and

paſtry-cook, maketh oath and ſaith, that in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, ſhe was ſeized with a violent fever, and was ſo bad therewith that her life was wholly deſpaired of, as this deponent was and has been informed, by ſeveral who then ſaw her, and as this deponent verily believes; and this deponent was, while ſhe was ſo ill as aforeſaid, perſuaded to buy of Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middleſex, three doſes of a fever powder or medicine, which he called *Baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder*, which accordingly ſhe did, and paid for each doſe two ſhillings and ſix pence, which intirely cured this deponent of the ſaid fever; and this deponent further ſaith, that it was a whitiſh heavy powder, and gritted a little in her teeth, and that it vomited, ſweated, and purged this deponent, as ſhe this deponent very well remembers. *Mary Chapman.*

Sworn April 4, 1752, *at my Houſe, in Boſwell-Court,* Tho. Lane.

WILLIAM FARR, of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, in Auguſt one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, had an intermitting fever for nearly a month, and then being in a very low and weak condition he took three papers of powder, which he bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which he called *Schwanberg's univerſal powder, &c.* and which ſaid powder this deponent took at three ſeveral times, and in a fortnight's time afterwards his fever left him, and this deponent became intirely well, and free from the ſaid fever; and this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes that the ſaid powder reſtored this deponent to his former ſtate of health. *William Farr.*

Sworn April 4, 1752, *at my Houſe, in Boſwell-Court,* Tho. Lane.

ELIZABETH FARR, of the parish of Saint Sepulchre, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, she this deponent had for some time a violent fever, and none expected her life; but upon application to Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, she bought of him, the said Baker, four or five papers of powder, and took them at different times, which the said Baker called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* and in six or seven days the fever intirely left her, and she became as well as ever she was in her life; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes, that she was intirely cured by the said Schwanberg's powder, without the help of any other medicine. *Elizabeth Farr.*

Sworn April 4, 1752, *at my House, in Boswell-Court,* Thomas Lane.

ANN CROFTS, of the parish of Saint James Clerkenwell, widow, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent, to the best of her remembrance, from the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, or forty one, to this present year, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two, has bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, not only for herself, but for several of her friends and acquaintance, who have had fevers, and other disorders, several parcels, papers, and doses of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, of which said fever powder she has taken very often herself, and has also been present and seen several other persons take the said fever powder; and this deponent further saith, that she never saw it given, nor when she has taken it herself, but that it operated sometimes more smartly on one person than another, and that sometimes it would have little or no effect, save gently purging and sweating; and this deponent further saith, that she never heard of any bad effect

from any perſon that ever took it, but on the contrary, that they did very well, and got relieved from their ſeveral complaints and diſorders, by taking of the ſaid fever powder, to their great joy and ſatisfaction; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſhe knew the late baron Schwanberg very well, and that he had been ſeveral times at this deponent's houſe along with ſaid Baker; and, to the beſt of this deponent's remembrance and belief, ſhe has heard the ſaid baron Schwanberg ſay, that he had told no other perſon, beſides the ſaid Walter Baker, and one doctor James, the manner of preparing the ſaid fever powder, or words to the ſame or the like effect.

Ann Crofts.

Sworn at the Public Office,
Nov. 17, 1752, *before me* Thomas Bennett.

GEORGE LAIGHT, of Cold-bath-fields, Clerkenwell, cordwainer, maketh oath and ſaith, that he this deponent, in the beginning of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſix, when he had an intermitting ague and fever, took at different times eighteen or nineteen doſes of baron Schwanberg's univerſal fever powder, which, to the beſt of this deponent's memory and belief, operated variouſly; for the firſt doſe operated gently upwards and downwards, the ſecond rather leſs, the third had little effect at all, ſave ſweating and gently purging, and ſo on of all the reſt this deponent took; for ſome would puke him, ſome purge him, and ſome of the ſaid powders would but gently open his body, and put him into a gentle ſweat; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid powders cured him of that long and lingering ague and fever, which had ſo miſerably afflicted him for near ſeven years before he took the ſaid fever powder. *George Laight.*

Sworn Nov. 17, 1752, *at the Public Office, in Symond's-Inn, before me* Tho. Bennett.

THOMAS

THOMAS EWART, of the parish of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, printseller, maketh oath and saith, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, he was well acquainted with Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the said county, at which time this deponent well remembers the said Baker to vend and publish a whitish fever powder, which the said Baker called *Baron Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder*, and of which said fever powder the said Baker sold several quantities at different times to this deponent's friends and acquaintance, which to the best of this deponent's remembrance cured them of their different disorders and complaints; and this deponent further saith, that in the said year, he has heard the said Baker say, that the powder, which he vended and published, had been communicated by baron Schwanberg, to doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the said county, which this deponent some time after asked the said Baker, whether baron Schwanberg had taught the said James the method of making the said fever powder, the said Baker then vended and sold? and the said Baker answer'd in the affirmative, and then said to this deponent, that the said James, being a physician, it was not to be presumed that he would turn quack, for that the said Baker had then a good understanding with said James, and that he the said Baker had kept and supported the said Schwanberg's family for several years, therefore the said Baker was under no uneasiness or concern, about the said James's acting contrary, either to said Baker's, or to said inventor Schwanberg's family's interest; and this deponent further saith, that he cannot help believing, that the fever powder, which is vended in the name of *Doctor James's*, and for which the said James has obtain'd letters patent, is the same antimonial fever powder that the said Baker has vended,

publiſhed, and ſold, to this deponent's beſt remembrance and belief, ever ſince the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, and that as far as this deponent can learn from others converſation, the ſaid Baker vended and ſold the ſaid fever powder for years before the above mention'd time. *Thomas Ewart.*

Sworn March 18, 1752, *at the Public Office, before me* A. Allen.

The following is a Copy of Dr. James's Specification for a Powder and Pill, enter'd in the Rolls-Office.

TO all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I Robert James, of the pariſh of Saint James, Weſtminſter, doctor in phyſic, ſend greeting: Whereas his moſt excellent majeſty king George the ſecond, by his letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty firſt year of his reign, did give and grant unto me the ſaid Robert James his eſpecial licence, that I the ſaid Robert James, during the term of years therein expreſſed, ſhould, and lawfully might, make, uſe, exerciſe and vend within England and Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and his majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, my *invention* of a powder and pill, which in a few hours, and with a very few doſes, moſt effectually cure acute fevers of all kinds, in which ſaid letters patent is contained a proviſo, obliging me the ſaid Robert James, by a writing under my hand and ſeal, to cauſe a particular deſcription of the nature of the ſaid invention, and in what manner the ſame is to be performed, to be inrolled in his majeſty's high court of chancery, within three kalendar months after the date of the ſaid recited letters patent; as in and by the ſame (relation being thereunto had) may more at large appear. Now know ye, that in compliance with the ſaid proviſo, I the ſaid Robert James do hereby declare, that the

ſaid

ſaid invention is to be performed in the manner following: That is to ſay,

THE POWDER. Take antimony, calcine it with a continual long protracted heat, in a flat unglazed earthen veſſel, adding to it from time to time a *ſufficient quantity* of *any* animal oil or ſalt, well *dephlegmated*; then boil it in melted nitre for a conſiderable time, and ſeparate the powder from the nitre, by diſſolving it in water.

THE PILL. Take quickſilver, make an amalgama with equal parts of the martial regulus of antimony and pure ſilver, adding a proportionable quantity of ſal ammoniac; diſtil off the mercury by a retort into a glaſs receiver; then with this quickſilver make a freſh amalgama with the ſame ingredients. Diſtil again, and repeat this operation nine or ten times; then diſſolve this mercury in ſpirit of nitre; put it into a glaſs retort, and diſtil to dryneſs; calcine the caput mortuum till it becomes of a gold colour; burn ſpirits of wine upon it, and keep it for uſe.---It is impoſſible for any one that does not ſee or attend to the proceſs, to ſpecify the preciſe doſe, becauſe the medicines will be ſtronger or weaker according as the proceſs is conducted. In general, thirty grains of the antimonial powder, and one grain of the mercurial powder is a moderate doſe; though ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs is required. IN WITNESS whereof, I the ſaid Robert James have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this 11th day of February, 1747. *Robert James.*

And be it remembered, that on the 11th day of February, the aforeſaid Robert James came before our lord the king in his chancery, and acknowledged the aforeſaid writing, and every thing therein contained and ſpecified in form aboveſaid; and the ſaid writing was ſtamped according to the act of parliament, made in the ſixth year of the reign of the late king William and queen Mary, and ſo forth.

Inrolled the 11th day of February, in the twenty

firſt

firſt year of the reign of his majeſty king George the ſecond.

This is a true Copy of the original Record, remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined by me,

Henry Rooke, *Clerk of the Rolls.*

Dr. Robert James's Affidavit, which prevailed before all the foregoing.

ROBERT JAMES, of the pariſh of Saint Martin in the fields, in the county of Middeſex, doctor of phyſic, maketh oath and ſaith, that the powder and pill mentioned in the letters patent, granted by his preſent majeſty, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty firſt year of his reign, unto this deponent, for the ſole making and vending thereof for a term of fourteen years, and a particular deſcription whereof was inrolled in the high court of chancery, on the eleventh day of February then next following, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven, purſuant to a proviſo in the ſaid letters patent contained, was, at the time of the date and iſſuing of the ſaid letters patent, a new invention, as to the publick uſe and exerciſe thereof, and invented and found out by this deponent; and this deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid powder and pill, or either of them, were not invented or found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, or any other perſon ſave this deponent, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent; and this deponent ſaith, the ſaid powder and pill are very different from any powder, pill, or other medicine, which the ſaid William Schwanberg at any time communicated to, or acquainted this deponent with the materials or preparation of, or that was made, prepared, vended, or diſpoſed of by the ſaid William Schwanberg, at any time during his life; or by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the county of Middleſex; or any other perſon,

at

at any time before the date and ſuing forth of the ſaid letters patent, and the inrolling the ſaid deſcription thereof, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid William Schwanberg firſt became known to this deponent in the month of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, and then was caſually introduced to this deponent, upon the trial of ſome oar, when the ſaid William Schwanberg declared to this deponent, he had been trying experiments in purſuit of the philoſopher's ſtone, and appearing to be in very indigent circumſtances, and this deponent being then engaged in writing the medicinal dictionary, which this deponent afterwards publiſhed, and in which work this deponent employed ſeveral hands, and the ſaid William Schwanberg underſtanding the High Dutch, this deponent employed him for ſome time, in tranſlating ſeveral paſſages out of the German writers, to inſert in the ſaid dictionary, and by which the ſaid Schwanberg got his bread at that time; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid William Schwanberg, during his being ſo employed by this deponent, often mention'd ſeveral medicines, and among them a powder, the making whereof he had learned from a German chymiſt, one Frobenius, whom he had followed from Germany to England; for though the ſaid Schwanberg ſometimes affected to be ſtiled baron, it was an aſſumed title, without any the leaſt colour of right, and he was meanly deſcended, as this deponent is credibly informed and believes; and the ſaid William Schwanberg never pretended to this deponent, that he the ſaid William Schwanberg had ever invented any medicine of any kind whatſoever; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid William Schwanberg, when he mentioned the ſaid powder, told this deponent it was much uſed in Hungary, in that ſort of malignant fever, which was from its great frequency in that country called the Hungarian fever, and the way of the ſaid William Schwanberg's making the ſaid powder,

der, as he ſhewed it to this deponent, was as follows: He took the common black antimony of the ſhops, a pound, and put it into an earthen veſſel, which was ſet over a very briſk fire, and when it was very hot and ready to melt, he put to it, by a handful at a time, about a quarter of a pound of the common ſhavings of hartſhorn, keeping it continually ſtirring, by this means the antimony became of a dark aſh colour, which was then ſuffered to ſtand ſome time longer on the fire, and was then finiſhed; and this deponent ſaith, that he never was informed by the ſaid William Schwanberg, of his making any other powder, or of any other materials, or in any other manner, than is herein before ſet forth to have been communicated by him to this deponent; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid antimonial powder, prepared in manner aforeſaid by the ſaid Schwanberg, was not new, but mention is made thereof in ſeveral authors who wrote upon chymiſtry long before the ſaid William Schwanberg and this deponent ever ſaw one another; and this deponent further ſaith, that ſeveral of the materials, and the manner of making this deponent's ſaid powder, the deſcription whereof is inrolled in the ſaid court of chancery as aforeſaid, are different from thoſe that were uſed in, and the manner of making, the ſaid Schwanberg's ſaid powder; and this deponent ſaith, that this deponent's ſaid powder is, by means of thoſe materials, and the different manner of preparing the ſame, very different in its operation and effects from the ſaid Schwanberg's ſaid powder; and this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid medicine, for which this deponent obtained the ſaid letters patent, is a powder and pill, and that one grain of the ſaid pill is introduced into this deponent's ſaid powder, in making up the doſe thereof, and is, and has been ſo commonly made up, ſold, diſpenſed, and adminiſtred by this deponent, by which a quantity of quickſilver is introduced into the ſaid medicine, and is of great efficacy therein; and this deponent ſaith, that no quickſilver, in any ſhape, was

was to the knowledge, information, or belief of this deponent, ever uſed by the ſaid William Schwanberg in the compoſition of, or making his ſaid fever powder, or any ways introduced therein; and this deponent ſaith, that to the beſt of his remembrance he never acknowledged or admitted to Walter Baker, Mary Schwanberg, or Peter Gandon, or any other perſon, that the ſaid powder, prepared by this deponent, and for which this deponent obtained his majeſty's ſaid letters patent, was the ſame powder, or like any powder that had been made by the ſaid William Schwanberg, or any thing to that or the like effect, nor did this deponent ever call the ſaid powder, for which this deponent obtained the ſaid letters patent, the ſaid Schwanberg's, or the ſaid baron's powder, but always called the ſame this deponent's fever powder; and this deponent never did moleſt or trouble the ſaid Walter Baker, or any other perſon, in the ſale of the ſaid baron Schwanberg's ſaid powder; and this deponent ſaith, that the powder contained in the phial, ſealed up, with a label annexed thereto, and exhibited to this deponent, at the time of making this his affidavit, is ſome of the powder that was uſually made and ſold by the ſaid William Schwanberg, by the name of his fever powder, and which was made by the ſaid Schwanberg in this deponent's preſence, and which powder this deponent hath had in his cuſtody, ever ſince the ſame was made, and hath not been altered, but is in the ſame condition at this time, as it was when the ſame was ſo made by the ſaid Schwanberg.

R. James.

Sworn at my Houſe in Curſitor's Street, the 6th Day of December, 1752, before me Tho. Bennett.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of a Committee of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

IN obedience to your lordſhips order of the eighteenth of February laſt, reciting, that his majeſty having

having been pleaſed by his order in council of the fourteenth of laſt January, to refer unto your lordſhips the humble petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymiſt, humbly praying, that his majeſty's letters patent, lately granted to doctor Robert James, phyſician, for the ſole power and privilege of making, vending and ſelling, for the term of fourteen years, a powder invented by him for the cure of acute fevers, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and inflammations, and for relieving the gout, ſcurvy, and other chronical diſtempers, may be vacated, purſuant to the power reſerved to his majeſty in the ſaid letters patent for that purpoſe, in regard the ſaid powder was not invented by the ſaid doctor James, the ſame having been found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwamberg; and that your lordſhips were thereby pleaſed to refer the ſaid petition to us, a copy whereof was thereunto annexed, to examine into the ſame, and report a ſtate of the caſe to your lordſhips, together with our opinion what may be proper to be done thereupon.

We have taken the ſame into conſideration, and been attended thereupon by council on the part of the petitioner, and alſo on the part of doctor James, and upon peruſing the letters patent, granted to doctor James, and alſo the ſpecification of his medicine inrolled in chancery, we find that the new invention, to which the ſaid letters patent relate, is compounded of a powder and pill, whereas the petition, and affidavits laid before us in ſupport of it, concern the powder, which is one of the ingredients only; ſo that ſuppoſing what the petitioner ſays to be true, it is quite immaterial, and don't affect the medicine, which doctor James claims an excluſive privilege of ſelling; and therefore we are humbly of opinion, that the ſaid petition is not pertinent, and ought to be diſmiſſed.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips Conſideration.

December 9, 1752.

D. Ryder.
W. Murray.

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